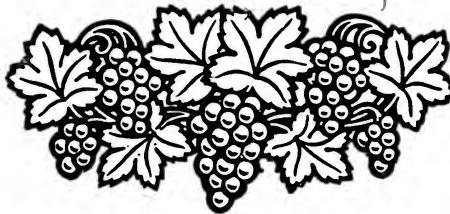


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Spring 1913.



JOHN W. MAHER
President and Manager

HENRY HALE
Secretary and Treasurer

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY

I N C O R P O R A T E D

DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

SIXTH ANNUAL
Catalogue
and Planting Guide
for North Dakota

The LARGEST NURSERY
In the Dakotas. The Most
Northern in America. Hardy
North Dakota Grown Trees
Shrubs and Perennial Flowers
Direct to the Planter. 250 acres

Printed by
THE FRUIT-GROWER AND FARMER
St. Joseph, Missouri

INTRODUCTORY

The Devils Lake Nursery was organized and started in business six years ago having for its definite object the propagating and growing of native forest trees of the broad leaved and evergreen varieties and other forest trees, that had been tested and found suitable for planting in this state, for our own planting and to be furnished to other land owners in this vicinity who wished to plant wind-breaks and shelter belts at cost. And although we very soon broadened our plans so as to include the propagating, growing and testing of all fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs and dependable perennial flowers hardy in this locality we have never abandoned our original plan and we still offer all varieties of forest trees exactly suitable for wind-break and shelter belt planting at cost of producing them and digging and packing.

Several states maintain state nurseries for the purpose of propagating, growing and furnishing to residents of the state forest trees seedlings for timber plantings, as there is no money in them for nurserymen. Our prices compare favorably with those of any of the states that maintain state nurseries, and we will feel that the Devils Lake Nursery has failed in its mission if it is not called upon to furnish to actual land owners for planting wind-breaks and shelter belts the young trees it has grown which are exactly suited to the purpose and are offered at a price that anyone can afford to pay. So far we have been obliged to sell almost all the ash, elm, maple, pines and spruces to the railroad companies and to other nurseries and although we sold them by car load lots at a better price than we offered them to planters at retail we do not like the idea of their leaving the vicinity where they are needed so badly.

The following certificates from our State Entomologist will be attached to all shipments of trees and plants.

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION

This is to Certify that I have this date examined the nurseries and stock of the Devils Lake Nursery and found the same to be free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

C. B. WALDRON,

Entomologist and Horticulturist, N. D. Experiment Station.

Dated August 29, 1912. Devils Lake, North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA NURSERY LICENSE

The Devils Lake Nursery having complied with the North Dakota Nursery Inspection Laws is hereby authorized to sell and deliver in North Dakota, Trees, Plants and Nursery Stock for the year ending September 1st, 1913.

C. B. WALDRON,

Entomologist and Horticulturist, N. D. Experiment Station.

Dated: August 29, 1912, at Fargo, North Dakota.

We have 250 acres of growing nursery stock.

REFERENCES: First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; all Devils Lake Banks and Dunn & Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

Grown on North Dakota prairie for prairie planting.

OUR TERMS

CASH BEFORE SHIPMENT or satisfactory reference. We will be pleased to book orders at any time without deposit. C. O. D. by express is needless expense, but we will ship thus when one-fourth of price accompanies order. Prices quoted include boxing and packing and are free on board cars here, and take the same rating as if prepaid. To patrons at a great distance or where there is no agent we will be pleased to quote prepaid prices.

SHIPMENTS

We pack all shipments well, so they will stand considerable delay without injury. Money may be sent at our risk if forwarded by P. O. money order, Express money order, Bank Draft or in Registered letter.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—State plainly whether goods are to be shipped by express or Freight and to what station.

If you wish to beautify your grounds, if you want a few plants for the back garden, or if you want an estimate and suggestions for public park, cemetery or garden, write us fully and we will help you.

This catalogue is our only salesman. By ordering direct you will save a canvasser's commission. WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS. We desire your business and will endeavor to please you if you give us the chance.

We have the Quality—We have the Stock.

OUR GUARANTEE

OUR GUARANTEE IS TO DELIVER STOCK TRUE TO NAME, up to grade, and to reach our patrons in good condition. Should any prove otherwise we will cheerfully rectify all just demands if reported promptly. In no case are we liable for more than the original purchase price.

CARE OF NURSERY STOCK—WHEN RECEIVED—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Mud the roots at once, either place in a damp cellar or "heel" them in the ground in cultivated land until you are ready to plant. Be sure that mellow earth comes in contact with the roots.

Do not expect the trees to arrive with water showing on their roots. If the trees appear dry when received, bury them entirely in moist earth tramping them in firmly and take them up in four or five days, when they should appear fresh and plump.

FALL SHIPMENTS—All trees should be purchased in the fall so as to be on hand and planted at the proper time in the spring. The spring season is too short in North Dakota to allow for digging, shipping and planting nursery stock. You should have the stock buried ready to plant in the spring.

When received in the fall, a trench should be dug in some well-drained place, deep enough, and sloping so that all trees can be entirely covered. The bundles should be cut open and all straw and moss removed. The earth should be tamped firm about the trees covering the roots a foot and the tops at least 3 inches. **IT IS A GOOD PLAN TO GET STOCK IN THE FALL** if proper care is given to burying it. Evergreens should be shipped in the spring, or in August.

HOW TO PLANT—Do not expose the roots unnecessarily. For seedling and small trees, make a thin mud in which to place them before planting. This is better than "puddling" where planted. Tramp the ground very FIRM about the roots, leaving only an inch or so of the surface soil loose. Leave it level or dished toward the plant.

Plow deep furrows, going twice or more times in the same furrow if necessary. Hold the trees in one hand and with the other place one erect in the furrow, draw the earth from each side of the furrow with the feet and tramp well about the tree until the roots are well covered. The balance of the earth to fill the furrow can be better worked in gradually when cultivating the trees. Each man should plant 2500 trees in ten hours by this system in well prepared ground and do better planting than if done with a spade.

PREPARE THE GROUND thoroughly before planting. Keep grass out and do not plant in sod. When necessary to plant in sod, as in a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of three feet or so, keeping the ground well mulched or cultivated. If you must water, soak the ground thoroughly so that the water will reach the roots. Do not apply just a little frequently, for the soil then bakes and the tree or plant suffers more than if none had been applied. We would not advise plowing under manure in the spring, or placing it in the holes dug, rather apply it as a top dressing around the trees. The soil is usually rich enough for trees. After fruit trees begin to bear is the time to apply it, applying it late in the fall as a mulch for winter protection and working it into the soil the following season.

WHEN TO PLANT—Throughout the Northwest it will be found far better and safer to plant almost everything as early in the spring as the ground is in good working condition. Bulbs such as tulips and lilies; also hardy perennials, such as peonies, and rhubarb, should be planted in September or October and should be given a light mulch as soon as the ground freezes. The past three seasons we have had excellent success transplanting evergreens in August.

General tree planting in North Dakota is in its infancy and has been retarded by reason of the shipping to the state of plants either already dead or grown in some southern nursery, or on sandy or river bottom soil.

Trees we sell are from our own nursery on the North Dakota prairie and have that degree of hardiness necessary for the Northern climate in which they are to grow. All weak ones are killed in the nursery.

Trees are easily grown in North Dakota and we have reached the time when they are a necessity.

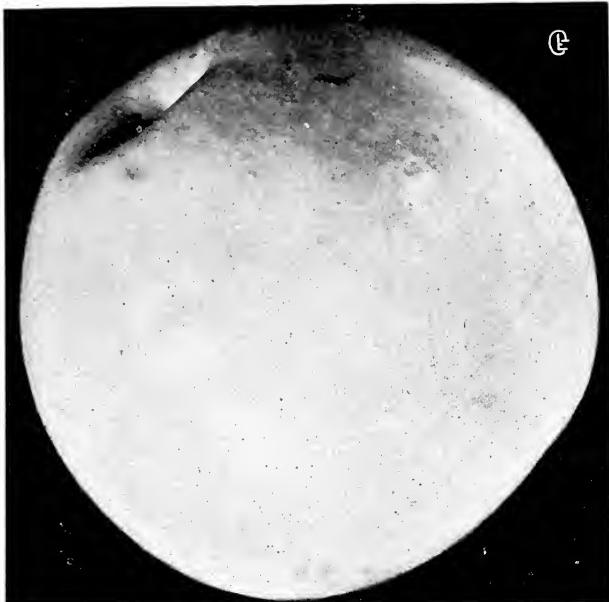
Come to the DEVILS LAKE NURSERY and see the trees grow; also a ten-acre orchard of apples, crabs, plums and compass cherry and all kinds of small fruits.

We have many varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, flowering plants, etc., growing in the nursery that are not listed in our catalogue. Many of them have not grown in this locality so far as our knowledge extends and many have not been grown sufficiently to test their hardiness in this climate. All of which we are glad to show to those interested, or to any visitors to the Nursery.

There is a difference in customers. We pack two bills exactly alike on the same day. One man kicks fearfully and the other gives unstinted praise. Funny isn't it. Stock the same, the men are different.

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, Inc. DEVILS LAKE, NO. DAK.

Better to plant Good Trees that grow than Poor ones that die.



Patten's Greening

APPLES

All the large sized apples and crabs we offer were transplanted into nursery rows in spring of 1909 where they have stood without protection. They have been tested and have had the benefit of being transplanted which produces new fibrous roots close under the tree. We have stood the loss of all trees not hardy enough to stand this climate, which was considerable, although the trees were grown in the nearest northern nurseries. They are now of bearing size. Many are bearing this season.

PLEASE NOTE.—The price per five, or ten means five or ten of one kind and not five kinds or more. This rule applies to all trees. We can dig, label and pack five or ten of a kind at less cost and we give our patrons the benefit.

Anism.—Free from blight, very hardy and prolific. Upright grower, fruit dark red, medium size and of good quality. Its high color makes it a desirable commercial sort. Season, October to January.

Duchess.—Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of large crops. Fruit large greenish-yellow with red stripes. A good shipper. Should be planted in every orchard.

Hibernal.—Large apple, greenish-yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side; trees very vigorous and productive, with open

spreading top and large leathery leaves. Succeeds in the most exposed locations, very popular in the northwest.

Iowa Beauty.—Tree very productive, a strong grower in nursery and orchard. Fruit roundish, conical; surface smooth, yellow, with bright mottled red blush. Flesh white, juicy, mild. Hardy.

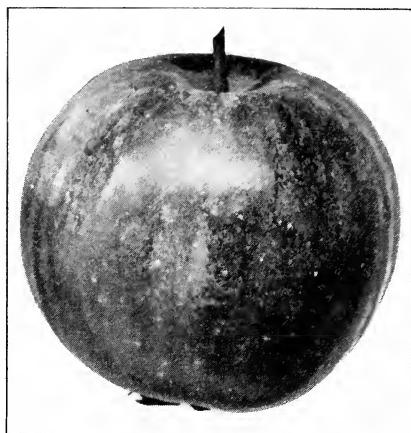
Oakabena.—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color. Tree is good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season September to November.

Patten's Greening.—Green or yellowish, very attractive color. Cooks evenly and quickly. Tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower. Fruit medium to large variable in size and form.

Peerless.—A handsome large apple, somewhat pointed in shape, bright yellow. Hardy. An annual bearer of heavy crops.

University.—Origin, Iowa; season November and December. A seedling of the Duchess. Tree is a vigorous and spreading grower. Fruit large, very regular. Surface a clear yellow on sunny side; quality good.

Wealthy.—Large, smooth, almost overspread with brilliant red. Good keeper in storage, and profitable as a market sort.



Transcendent Crab

CRABAPPLES

Dartt (Hybrid).—Origin, Minnesota. A vigorous, hardy, good orchard tree. Productive, fruit nearly as large as Whitney.

APPLE AND CRAB

Price:	Each	5	10
3 to 4 ft.	.....	\$0.30	\$1.25 \$2.00
4 to 5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11-16 in. cal.	.35	1.50	2.50
5 to 7 ft. 11-16 to 1 in. cal.	.45	2.00	3.50
6 to 8 ft. 1 to 2 in. cal.	.60	2.75	5.00
7 to 9 ft. 2 to 3 in. cal.	.80	3.50	6.25
3 in. cal. and up	.....	1.00	....

Early Strawberry.—Origin, Iowa. Season July and August. Should not be confused with Early Strawberry Apple. Early Strawberry Crab is an old-time favorite, especially in the Northwest. Tree is hardy and a vigorous grower. Fruit medium, greenish yellow ground overspread with carmine stripes and splashes; flesh nearly white; flavor mild, sweet, very good. One of the best crabs for eating.

Florence.—Origin, Minnesota. Season, August. Originated with Peter M. Gideon, who also produced the Wealthy Apple. A hardy spreading tree; bears young and inclined to overbear. Fruit medium; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, medium, fine, acid; excellent for cooking. A fine jelly crab, and valuable for early market, as well as home use.

Minnesota (Hybrid).—Origin, Iowa. Season, October to January. A spreading and exceedingly hardy grower; bears liberally with age and is growing in favor. Fruit large, light yellow, often splashed or mottled with blush on sunny side when allowed to fully ripen; flesh cream-white, fine grain, juicy, flavor mild sub-acid and slightly aromatic. Delicious to eat out of hand and particularly desirable for culinary purposes.

Orange (Hybrid).—Origin, Iowa. Fruit large, light orange when ripe. Tree vigorous, a prolific regular bearer.

Red Siberian.—Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom; excellent for preserving. Early September.

Transcendent.—Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

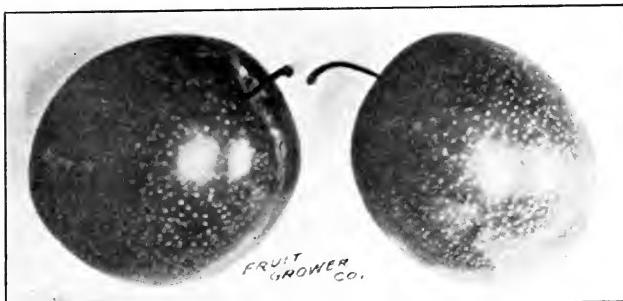
Virginia.—Season, September. Fruit medium, round; color yellow and blush red, somewhat striped; flesh yellow, crisp; flavor acid, sometimes bitter. Tree vigorous, large, spreading, hardy, moderately productive. Decidedly different from Howe's Virginia, and should not be confounded with it. Desirable for top-grafting.

Whitney. (Hybrid) (Whitney No. 20).—Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, stripped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.

Yellow Siberian.—Medium, round, golden yellow. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

Compass Cherry.—This is a cross between the Miner plum and the Sand Cherry. The shape of the tree and fruit resemble the plum, the bark and foliage the cherry. It is perfectly hardy.

Price:	Each	5	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$2.00 \$3.50
4 to 5 ft.60	2.75 5.00
5 to 6 ft.90	2.75 5.00



Cheney Plum

PLUMS

There is no fruit that we can grow with more assurance of success, and derive more pleasure and profit from, than our improved native plums. When on their own roots or worked on native roots (which all of ours are) they are perfectly hardy and thrive anywhere throughout the Northwest. They invariably produce fruit the second or third season after planting, and are subject to but few diseases, and require but little care to produce bountifully.

Prof. Waldron says: "All things considered, plums are the easiest and most profitable fruit to grow in North Dakota." Bul. 49 N. D. Exp. Sta.

Cheney.—One of the best and hardiest varieties. Fruit irregularly oval; size large; color dark, rather dull red; skin thick, flesh firm and yellow; season early. Tree a fine vigorous upright grower.

De Soto.—Orange, overspread with crimson; medium size, oval. Tree of great hardness, but often overbears.

Hawkeye.—Form roundish, conical; size large; surface, smooth; color, yellow, red and purple; dots numerous, gray. Skin sour but not astringent; flesh firm, but melting; quality good.

Forest Garden.—A favorite variety, fruit nearly round; size medium; color, purplish-red over orange; dots many, small; skin thick; flesh yellow; quality the best. Very early. Hardy and productive.

Rollingstone.—Fruit pinkish-purple, mottled and spotted, excellent quality, very sweet, medium to large, good keeper. Bears early and annually thereafter.

Stoddard.—A chance seedling; fruit oblique oval; size, large; color, purplish-red over yellow; dots very small, white; skin thick; flesh yellow. Season, medium early. A very reliable variety.

Surprise.—Fruit prune shaped, dark red. Long keeper, therefore valuable for market. Ripe from September 1 to 10. Tree a thrifty upright grower; hardy and productive.

Weaver.—Large purple, with blue bloom;

very prolific; a constant and regular bearer, very hardy and seldom injured from even our most severe winters.

Wolf.—Freestone; very productive. Fruit large and red. Fine market variety.

Price:	Each	5	10
5 to 7 ft., 1-1/4 in. cal. (bearing size)	\$0.55	\$2.00	\$5.00
6 to 8 ft., 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 in. cal. (bearing size)	\$0.55	\$2.60	\$5.00
7 to 9 ft. 1-3/4 to 2-1/2 in. cal. (bearing size)	1.00	4.75	9.00
2-1/2 in. cal. and up, (bearing size)	1.25	....	....

GRAPES

A few of the hardiest varieties should at least be planted by every lover of a home. They can be trained alongside of a building or fence, occupy but little space and are ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a sunny location, where there is good drainage and circulation of air. Plant in rows 8 feet each way. Prune in the fall and cover with earth. Erect trellis for them to run on after the second season, using four plain wires. Prune back the laterals to 2 or 3 buds each fall. This will give plenty of wood for the new fruiting growth to come from.

Beta.—This is a new, perfectly hardy, very early black grape sent out by the Minnesota Experimental station. It will stand our winters without covering, but should be cut back the same as other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit. Valuable also for covering arbors or porches.

Janesville.—Very hardy black grape; desirable; early.

The Beta and Janesville are the only varieties sufficiently hardy to be recommended for this latitude.

Price	Ea.	5	10
Beta, 2 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.50
Janesville, 2 yr., No. 1 ...	.35	1.65	3.00

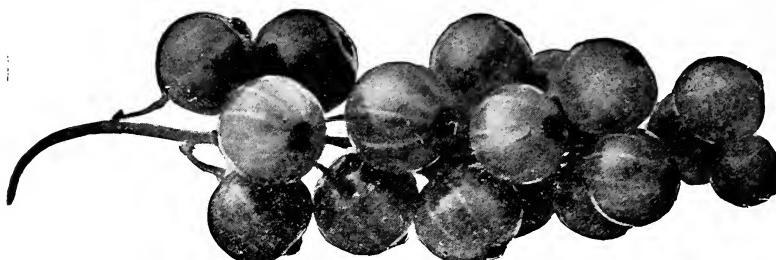
Devils Lake Nursery, Devils Lake, North Dakota.

May 8, 1911.

Gentlemen:—The trees and shrubs ordered of you came this morning and are in fine condition. These are in very much better condition than plants purchased from other nurseries which had been kept in cold storage all winter. I believe we will have success with these. Yours very truly,

L. R. WALDRON, Supt. Dickinson Sub-Experiment Station.

You get no Weaklings in Our Stock—They have been Killed in the Nursery.



White Grape Currant

CURRANTS

The currant is easy of culture and is a paying fruit. Plow the ground well and deep. Give it a good feeding of old well rotted manure each year. Trim out the oldest wood and keep the weeds down and you will have fruit. They are hardy and will stand anywhere. Strong 2 and 3 year old plants.

North Star.—Ranks well with Victoria; clusters large, long, abundant. Repays well for good care. Prices, each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

White Grape.—Best white variety. Should be more extensively planted, as no variety is sweeter and better for table use. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00.

Lee's Prolific (Black.)—The best of its kind; vigorous and productive. Fruit good size and quality; fine for jelly. Price, each, 25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00.

Red Dutch.—Standard red; vigorous and productive. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

Victoria.—Red, later than Red Dutch; productive. Vigorous and not so acid. Same as North Star.

London Market.—A dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive. Bunches short, but fruit of good size and quality. As good an all-round variety as one could wish for. Price same as North Star.

Long Bunch Holland.—The best of late red varieties; vigorous and productive; fruit clusters long and of large size, ripens after others are gone. Price same as North Star.

Pomona.—One of the newer sorts that are productive and healthy; good size and excellent quality. Bright red, ripens early. Price same as Lee's Prolific.

Red Cross.—A vigorous, productive, new variety; long clusters of large, bright berries of best quality. Price same as Lee's Prolific.

Wilder.—An upright, vigorous, early variety. Fruit very large and mild acid; bright red, productive. A choice sort for all purposes. Price same as Lee's Prolific.

Perfection.—This new variety has so many superior points that it is rightly named Perfection. A bright red, mild acid; very large berry. Prolific and healthy. Price same as Lee's Prolific.

Prince Albert.—Bush is of vigorous, upright growth. Clusters medium, berries very large, bright red, juicy and of very fine flavor. Immensely productive, highly valued at canneries and for jelly. Ripens late. Price same as North Star.

GOOSEBERRIES

As profitable a fruit as is grown in the Dakotas. The last few years there has been a greater demand and better price paid for them than home grown strawberries. Give same care as currants. All strong 3 year old plants.

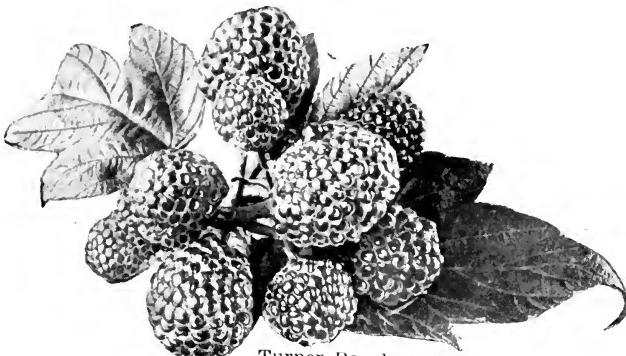
Carrie.—A new one from Minnesota, said to be the best of all, the most hardy, healthy and productive and to be practically thornless. We have grown it two years. It has sustained its reputation with us. Each, 30c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00.

Houghton.—Light red when ripe, very hardy, productive and reliable. Each, 15; 5, 65c; 10, \$1.00.

Downing.—Light green, larger than Houghton, but not so vigorous or productive, except in favorable locations. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00.

Pearl.—A newer sort, similar to Downing, but generally reported as harder, larger and free from mildew. Price same as Downing.

Josselyn.—A new one from New York which is highly recommended. Price same as Downing.



Turner Raspberry

JUNEBERRY

Our native Juneberry is a desirable fruit in this latitude. It is so hardy and easily grown and cheap that no family need be without it. It will grow anywhere planted and needs no care or protection. It is a desirable ornamental and is much used by landscape architects with other shrubbery. The fruit is very satisfactory for sauce and pies and valuable because it attracts birds. The birds will destroy enough injurious insects to pay, many times over, for the Juneberries they destroy. The Juneberry is a regular and heavy bearer of fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 10 for 60c; 3 to 4 ft., each 10c; 5 for 40c; 10 for 75c.

RASPBERRIES

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in the row; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in the fall; this cover may not always be necessary to prevent winter-killing, but they will produce enough more fruit to pay for the extra labor of covering. Raspberries do better if shaded. Raspberries should not be planted too deep. The new bud or shoot starts from the root and if planted more than three inches deep are liable not to get through the ground. The Raspberry is a hardy northern fruit, does not grow in the South. It is a wholesome, delicious fruit which every fruit grower and farmer should have.

Cuthbert.—A strong growing, hardy variety, stands northern winters well; berries very large, firm, can be shipped long distances to market; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The best late red raspberry. Price 5 for 25c; 10 for 40c; 25 for 75c.

King.—The earliest red raspberry on record. Round, medium size, light crimson color; firm and excellent in quality. Price same as Cuthbert.

Turner.—One of the hardest. One of the most profitable market varieties owing to its large size and fine appearance and its great productiveness. Price same as Cuthbert.

Marlboro.—The standard extra early red variety, produces a good crop of fine colored, firm berries, very early in the season.

Price: Per 5, 25c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 75c.

Sunbeam Raspberries.—The Ironclad raspberry for this latitude. Originated, named and disseminated by Prof. Hanson

of South Dakota. Each, 10c; per 5, 45c; per 10, 80c; per 25, \$1.50.

BUFFALO BERRY

A hardy native tree with silvery foliage. Splendid for hedge or ornamental. The fruit resembles a red currant, ripens in July literally covering the twigs and branches. It hangs on all winter, is excellent for preserves and jelly and much used for pies and tarts, also for making wine. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00; per 10, \$1.75.

BLACKBERRIES

We doubted the hardiness of the Blackberries in this climate and had not offered them for sale. The Snyder, however, has grown unprotected in the nursery for four years.

STRAWBERRIES

We do not grow them.

RHUBARB

The best early fruit we have and for healthfulness can take the place of sulphur and molasses. It is the safest of pie-material. It has a long season and is valuable for canning by itself and in combination with other fruits. Plant in rows six feet apart and three to four feet in the row. Mulch well with manure as it is a heavy feeder and you can save cultivating.

Ea.	5	10
1 Year Roots	\$0.10	\$0.40
2 Year Roots .....	.15	.60

ASPARAGUS

One of the first treats from the garden. It is of easy culture. It needs a good, deep soil that has been well plowed and a heavy coat of rotted manure turned under and each year needs another heavy top dressing of manure and a good sprinkling of salt each year. Plant three by two feet. We grow the Conover colossal.

10	25	50	100	500
2 yr. plants	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25

HORSE RADISH

This popular condiment is easily produced in the home garden. The freshly dug root is a treat and vastly superior to that sold over the counter. Once planted you always have it. Ten roots are enough for the ordinary family. Price, each, 10c; 5, 40c; 10, 75c.

ILLUSTRATION

Germany has forty-five per cent of her total land area under the plow and twenty-five percent of it in forestry. There is no censorship with reference to farm crops but no man can cut down a tree unless he plants one to take its place. The Germans must be credited with knowing how to farm. They support sixty million people on an area smaller in size and less fertile than the two Dakotas and Montana, and less is heard of the high cost of living there than here notwithstanding our enormous area of fertile land.

Our agricultural department has plant scouts scouring the earth for drought-resistant plants for our plains area of which we are a part. We can grow the better varieties of all farm crops, if like the Germans or any other people who know how to farm, we protect our fields from our blighting burning winds that destroy the crops and rob them of moisture.

Some think our land is too valuable to devote a portion of it to timber growth in order to protect the balance. In the Po Valley of which Milan is the commercial center in Northern Italy every field is surrounded by a row of trees and the fields will not average to exceed ten acres each—land is worth from \$200 per acre up. None of the fields are being enlarged, on the contrary the larger ones are being sub-divided by rows of trees.

We take credit for having restored or rescued large areas of what was known as the "Great American Desert." We must have a care or it may develop that we have only extracted the surplus fertility of those areas and left it more of a desert than ever. New England was not a desert but our same system of agriculture practically made it one.

The agricultural scientists estimate that one thousand parts of water are required to produce one part of dry matter. (Dept. Year Book, 1910.) Plants drink their food in dilute solutions.

It behooves us to conserve the water in our fields, that it may bring food to our crops.

"The significance of high wind velocity becomes more apparent when its effect upon the rate of evaporation and the consequent drying effect upon soil and plants are considered. Everyone knows that the air takes up water much more rapidly on a windy day than on a calm one, but to get any definite relation between evaporation on a still day and on a windy one is very difficult. Prof. Thomas Russell's experiments with instruments constructed for the purpose gave the following results for evaporation from a water surface: With the wind at 5 miles an hour evaporation is 2.2 times as rapid as during calm, at 10 miles an hour 3.2 times, at 15 miles 4.9 times, at 20 miles 5.9 times, at 25 miles 6.1 times, at 30 miles 6.8 times."

Those estimates are based on ordinary summer temperature. The rate of evaporation is increased many times when the winds blow hot. Our fields and crops can stand many days of high winds at the ordinary temperature. But two to three days of hot winds will suck them dry at any time and leave the crops blighted, dead. Dead, because all moisture has been extracted from them.

Angus McKay, Supt. Sask. Experiment Farm and Dominion Forestry Farm, both located at Indian Head, Sask., says: "In 1889 we imported trees from Ontario and the United States and planted them. They did not do well and finally died. Then we gathered ash, box-elder, and other native seed from which we grew trees in Nursery rows. We now have 13 miles of driveways on the farms, the trees on each side of which form a closed arch over the road. Strips of trees divide the farms into fields of 20 to 100 acres. These strips or windbreaks are helpful to the crops for a distance of 80 feet for each foot in height. Our wheat on summer fallow will go 35 to 40 bushels, oats, 80 to 100 bushels; barley, 55 to 65 bushels."

Judge Whiting, of Iowa, said: "With almost mathematical precision, the protection from windbreaks amounts to one rod on the ground to each foot of height." P. 377. Iowa '04.

M. Becquerel, a French scientist, says that in the Rhone Valley a hedge 6 feet high will protect delicate garden plants to a distance of 70 feet. These are about the same ratio as 1 to 11. Prof. Baker, Iowa '04, P. 377.

Bulletin 11 of Weather Bureau by G. E. Curtis, estimates that in 1888, 21 million bushels of corn were lost in Kansas by hot Winds.



DECIDUOUS SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

We have a large stock of thrifty well rooted desirable stock in this line. It has all been transplanted and trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season. It is hardy and can stand our cold and dry weather.

We can furnish them in large quantities and will make special prices on purchases by the car load.

We grow only the hardiest varieties of trees, shrubs, etc., those that can stand out unprotected on the North Dakota prairie. And perennial flowers of equal hardiness.

QUALITY AND THEIR ADAPTABILITY to your locality are the points to look for in nursery stock of any kind.

We will furnish estimates and advice for the planting of parks, public squares, cemeteries and private grounds.

It is our opinion that all deciduous trees, shrubs, vines, etc., in this climate can be more safely dug and shipped in the fall and that if they are buried in moist soil they are safer and in better condition for transplanting in the spring than if left standing in the Nursery.

Unless there are fall rains sufficient to moisten the soil to a considerable depth the limbs and twigs of trees in this climate are liable to dry and harden and in extreme cases the tree dies. This is due to the fact that the roots are frozen in dry ground and moisture is not supplied from the root to the tree as fast as given off into the dry atmosphere through the bark. This is why the willow hedges, and other trees, winter kill on dry ground. If they could be bent over and covered with earth they would be fresh and alive to the tips in the spring, and the same is true when they are dug and buried during the winter and are ready to start new roots as soon as planted and there is no check in the growth of the tree.

After they shed their leaves in the fall trees are perfectly dormant and can be dug and shipped with less danger than in the spring when the sap is ready to flow, or flowing and in many cases trees are sprouted.

We invite comparison of our nursery stock and of our method of grading, handling and growing the same with that of any other nursery. We wish that every patron might visit us and see for himself.

We know the professional tree agent is continually talking against us. He will tell you that our trees are no good. He is naturally trying his best to make a sale since he cannot compete with our prices he must take such method as will influence you in his favor and prejudice you against us. He must add railway fare, hotel and livery bills and his salary to his prices. These come high. We send you a catalogue at a total cost of 12 cents.

Our Stock has Stood 40 to 50 Degrees Below Zero Weather and Two Seasons' Drought.

We send out only first class, well rooted trees and plants.

We are responsible and have a reputation to maintain. So long as we exist we will be here and you know where to find us. We know that quality in nursery stock is of more consequence than price and that quality will be remembered long after price has been forgotten. We will send you the best. And we believe that it is good business policy to give you the amount saved by doing a DIRECT CASH BUSINESS WITH YOU.

Save the tree agent's profits and commission and get better and fresher nursery stock.

We have been annoyed by tree-peadlers claiming to represent us. If any approach you, demand his credentials. Do not be deceived.

NOTE—We make the price of the specified number and grade as low as possible and cannot sell a smaller number at the relative prices per tree as a greater number because the cost of digging single trees is as great as that of digging several.

DECIDUOUS TREES**ASH—*Fraxinus***

Green Ash (*F. lanceolata*)—This is the Native Western Ash. It is easily grown and hardy on high or low ground. Makes valuable timber and a fine symmetrical round-headed tree if planted singly. It resists drouth well and is a rapid upright grower.

See prices on page 14.

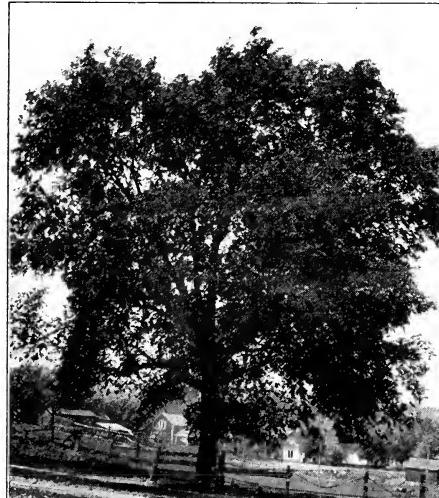
American Mountain (*F. Americana*)—A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota. A perfectly hardy round headed beautiful lawn tree, very graceful. It is loaded with red berries in fall and winter which add to its beauty and attract birds.

See prices on page 14.

Birch, Paper or Canoe (*Betula Papyrifera*)—A native of the Turtle Mountains. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and, I think, much more desirable for this section at least. Prices same as Mountain Ash.

CHERRY—*Cerasus*

Wild Black (*C. serotina*)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring



American Elm

and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of large pea; valuable for birds and some culinary uses.

See prices on page 16.

ELM—*Ulmus*

American White (*U. Americana*)—One of the best and most popular of trees for any purpose; especially desirable as a street tree. Hardy; rapid grower; resists drouth well and is long lived. Prices and grades the same as for Ash. (See page 15.)

HOP TREE—*Ptelea*

P. trifoliata.—A small hardy ornamental tree thriving in any well drained soil; 2-3 ft., 15c; 3-4 ft., 25c.

MAPLE—*Acer*

Ash-Leaved Maple or Box Elder (*A. Negundo*).—A hardy, rapid grower, making a desirable shade tree and also useful in timber planting to mix with more valuable kinds. Very popular as a pioneer tree. See prices on page 14.

Silver Maple (*A. Saccharinum*).—A native on western streams; quite hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree if trimmed to keep down suckers, and to avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is beautiful. Should be planted on moist soil. Is a rapid upright grower. Prices and grades same as for Ash. (See page 14.)

CELTIS

Hackberry (*C. Occidentalis*)—A very handsome native tree of easy growth and great vigor. Prices and grades same as for Mountain Ash. (See page 14.)

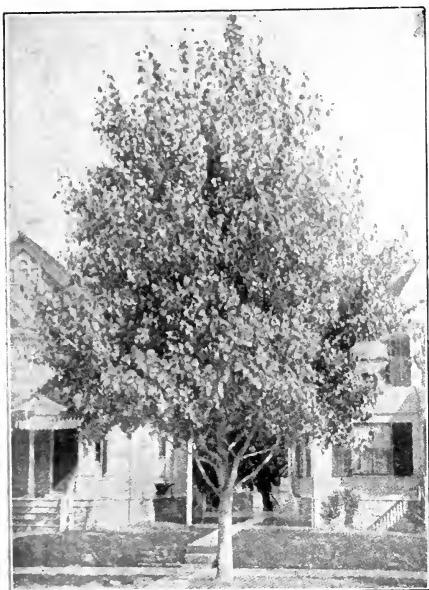
RUSSIAN OLIVE—*Elaeagnus*

Russian (*E. Augustifolia*).—Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo Berry. Makes a medium sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. Foliage and newer growth is a silvery white. Fruit of the same color, not edible, but hangs on the tree till late in winter. Flowers are small, yellow but very fragrant. Very desirable for hedge purposes. A rapid grower that pleases all who give it a trial. Makes a beautiful ornamental tree. Endures cold, drouth, and neglect.

See prices on page 15.

PEA TREE—*Caragana*

Siberian Pea Tree (*C. Aborescens*).—Hardy, fast growing, medium-sized tree from northwestern Russia. Very desirable for hedge, or shelter belt or ornamental planting. As a hedge it will turn stock and grows well on high land. Has



Carolina Poplar

a fragrant yellow bloom, beautiful foliage (like Locust) and seed pods resembling pea pods. The Great Northern Railway plants it as the outside row in all its planting. It is planted extensively in this state and Manitoba.

It is reported that fake agents and tree peddlers in North and South Dakota deliver Osage Orange and other cheap worthless plants on orders for Caragana. Watch the fakirs.

We advise you to plant Caragana. It makes the best hedge for this country and allow to grow naturally, it is the best of all the low windbreaks. Here it is at wholesale prices on page 15.

POPLAR—*Populus*

Carolina (*P. Carolinensis*)—Resembling the Cottonwood, but has a heavier head; all of them uniform in size and shape. Has a broader, thicker leaf than the Cottonwood, very dense foliage and grows faster. It stands gas and smoke, and for this reason there are more of them planted in the city than all other shade trees. It has no coton-ton so objectionable in the Cottonwood; stands drouth, heat and neglect.

If you buy it from the tree peddlers see that they do not fill the order by supplying Cottonwood seedlings instead. We are told that is almost the universal practice in this state where we have no nursery law.

See prices on page 15. Same as Norway Poplar.

Cottonwood (*P. deltoides*)—One of the most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality. It is a

heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It is hardy and a rapid grower. Same prices and grades as Carolina Poplar.

The prices quoted are for Cottonwood grown from cuttings in the nursery. We can supply seedlings pulled in the sand beds in the Missouri River at the following prices. 100, 75c; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.50. Those are what are usually furnished by tree peddlers to fill orders taken for the Cottonwood and also for Carolina Poplar and Norway Poplar. Any person who has ever seen a Cottonwood or a Poplar grown from a cutting would not receive those spindly little seedlings to supply an order for nursery grown stock. The nursery grown stock in every case will have roots thick as ones finger at least, and branch roots as thick as a lead pencil and a robust top that will grow as much in one year as one of those little seedlings, with its straight spindly root will grow in three years. However, if you want those seedlings we will supply them, but we would advise any person to plant cuttings in preference. You will get better trees in less time from cuttings.

See prices on page 15. Same as Norway Poplar.

Bolle's Silver (*P. alba bolleana*)—A variety of the Silver Poplar with leaves glossy green above and silver white beneath. Of pyramidal form. Hardy and desirable. See prices on page 15.

Golden (*P. deltoides aurea*)—Like the Carolina Poplar but with bright yellow foliage. Very attractive and noticeable, especially when planted near other trees. Hardy as any poplar, and desirable on account of variety. Price same as for Silver Poplar. See page 15.

Lombardy (*P. nigra fastigiata*)—A rapid growing, very upright, pyramidal tree. Valuable for variety, and for landscape effects. Is hardy but is short lived and requires rich, moist soil. Prices and grades same as Silver Poplar. See page 15.

Norway (Sudden Sawlog)—A sturdy form of the Carolina Poplar. Has larger leaves and darker bark and larger and different shaped buds. Prof. Hansen suggests that perhaps it was one of Prof. Budd's importations under the name of the Giant Asiatic Poplar. Prof. Green, Horticulturist in the Minnesota Agricultural College and President of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, says: "It is the most rapid growing tree on our grounds. It was found growing among the Norwegians in Southern Minnesota. Those groves were examined by a U. S. government expert and he made a favorable report which was published in 'Forestry and Irrigation.' Some of those groves fourteen and fifteen years old had trees seventeen inches through and fifty-five feet tall. Which valuing timber at \$12.00 per 1,000 feet would make the product per acre average more than \$100.00 for each year of growth. No farm crop can beat this and besides there is the element of shelter and beauty and improvement to the farm—all of great importance."

The Norway Poplar is called the "Sudden Sawlog." It is the fastest growing tree we have in the North. The Carolina Poplar comes next. The Norway is more pyramidal in growth, maintains a single stem, or bole, never forks but mounts upwards into one straight log. It is very desirable for quick results for windbreaks in driveways

and avenues. The Great Northern railway plants two rows of it in all its planting.

Plant your pot-holes to Norway Poplar and transform the waste places into the most valuable spots on the farm. Put out lines for live fence posts, you can string your wires on the second year. We have the genuine Norway Poplar, the Carolina Poplar and the Cottonwood all growing in the Nursery. Come and examine them and note the difference in appearance and growth. We saw the Norway Poplar growing in Northern Italy last winter under the name of Canadian Poplar.

We have a large stock of the Norway and the Carolina Poplar and offer them to you at wholesale prices.

See prices on page 17.

Silver (*P. alba nivea*)—A quick growing tree with spreading outline. Leaves dark, glossy green above and silver white below. Hardy everywhere. A valuable shade and forest tree. Often called Silver Maple. Grows on high ground better than any other Poplar.

See prices on page 17.

Trichocarpa.—A fine new poplar, native in the Cascade Mountains and British Columbia, with long, glossy leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath, of vigorous growth and hardy. A large graceful tree. Same price and grades as Silver Poplar.

WALNUT—*Juglans*

Black Walnut (*J. nigra*)—Valuable for nuts, timber and as an ornamental. Hardy, does best in rich, rather moist soils, but stands drouth well. Makes a handsome, round-topped, quick-growing tree of beautiful appearance. It is very desirable.

Ea.	5	10	50	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft.	.10	.40	.60	2.50
				4.00

WILLOW—*Salix*

Diamond (*S. Cordata Vestia*)—A valuable timber tree. Native of North Dakota, and hardy. Makes the most lasting fence posts and is good for fuel. When planted in the open, it requires pruning to make it go up, but in close rows, it grows up as well as other willows.

Price: Seedlings, per 100, 75c; per 500, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Nursery grown from cuttings, prices same as the Russian Golden Willow, see page 17.

Laurel Leaved (*S. Laurafolia*)—A robust rapid growing, perfectly hardy tree. The

leaves are dark green, broad and very glossy —resembles the laurel. Single, it makes a conspicuous, round topped, beautiful tree. Grows on high ground better than any other willow and has no insect enemies. Price same as for Russian Golden Willow.

Niobe—A handsome rapid growing golden barked willow of a decided weeping habit. It was brought from Siberia by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota, and is said to be extremely hardy and for this reason especially valuable to the northwest as an ornamental weeping willow.

See prices on page 17.

Petzoldi—A rapid growing, clean, healthy willow with drooping habit. Prices same as Niobe willow.

Russian Golden—(*S. Aurea*)—A hardy and beautiful, rapid growing willow. Desirable for windbreak and for lawn and ornamental planting.

See prices on page 17.

Wisconsin Weeping—(*S. Babylonica dolosa*)—A rapid growing and very handsome and desirable tree for moist places.

Prices same as Niobe willow.

White Willow (*S. Alba*)—The well known common white willow. Grown extensively in the middle west. Makes wood and posts quickly and valuable for windbreaks except on high dry land.

Prices same as for Russian Golden Willow. See page 17.

Yellow Willow (*S. Vitellina*)—A golden willow used for hedges and ornamental planting. Sizes three-fourth feet and up.

Prices same as for Russian Golden Willow. PLEASE NOTE:—The price per five, or ten means five or ten of one kind and not five kinds or more. This rule applies to all trees. We can dig, label and pack five or ten of a kind as less cost and we give our patrons the benefit.

CUTTINGS.

	100	500	1,000
Poplar, Carolina	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50
Cottonwood .....	.40	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Norway .....	.60	2.50	4.00
Poplar, Trichocarpa .....	.50	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Golden .....	.60	2.50	4.00
Willow, Diamond .....	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Laurel Leaved .....	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Russian Golden .....	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, White or fence .....	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Niobe .....	.50	1.50	2.50
Willow, Vitellina .....	.50	1.50	2.50
Willow, Petzoldi .....	.50	1.50	2.50
Wisconsin Weep. Wil .....	.50	1.50	2.50

PRICE LIST OF DECIDUOUS TREES

ASH, GREEN—American Elm, Box Elder, Silver and Soft Maple.

Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .75	\$ 3.50	\$ 6.00
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	4.50	8.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.....	.....	\$ .75	1.25	5.25	10.00
3 to 4 ft. No Gr. Ash ¾ ft.	\$.15	\$.60	\$.50	2.00	3.50	6.75
4 to 5 ft. ....	.25	1.00	1.00	3.75	7.00	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.25	1.00	1.50	5.50	10.00	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.35	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....
7 to 9 ft. ....	.45	2.00	3.50	18.00	25.00	.....
8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASH—American Mountain—White Birch—Hackberry.

Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$.35	\$ 1.60	\$ 3.00	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	1.85	3.50	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 to 9 ft. ....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Norway Poplar is the Fastest Growing Tree.

CHERRY—Wild Black.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$.15	\$.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.35	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RUSSIAN OLIVE—Elaeagnus.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
2 to 3 ft.	\$.20	\$.90	\$ 1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.25	1.20	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 6 ft.	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 7 ft.	.60	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CARAGANA—Siberian Pea Tree.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
6 to 12 in.	.....	.....	.....	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
1 to 2 ft.	\$.10	\$.40	\$.60	2.50	4.00	12.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	.75	1.00	4.00	7.00	25.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.	.40	1.65	3.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR—Norway—Carolina—Cottonwood.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft.	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 9.00	\$16.00
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.....	.....	.75	2.00	3.00	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	\$.15	\$.60	.90	2.50	4.00	18.00	35.00
4 to 6 ft.	.20	.90	1.50	3.50	6.00	26.00	50.00
5 to 7 ft.	.30	1.40	2.50	6.00	10.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	13.00	25.00	.....	.....

POPLAR—Bolle's Silver.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
4 to 5 ft.	\$.40	\$ 1.75	\$ 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 7 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 to 9 ft.	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 ½ in. caliper.	.75	3.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 ½ to 3 ½ in. caliper.	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR—Silver—Golden—Lombardy.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$.20	\$.80	\$ 1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft.	.25	1.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 7 ft.	.35	1.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW—Niobe—Petgoldi—Wisconsin Weeping—Vitellena.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
4 to 5 ft.	\$.30	\$ 1.35	\$ 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 7 ft.	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 ½ to 2 in. Cal.	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 in. Cal.	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW—Russian Golden—White—Laurel Leafed—Diamond.

	Ea.	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft.	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.50	9.50	18.00
3 to 4 ft.	.....	.....	.....	2.00	3.00	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 ft.	\$.20	\$.90	\$ 1.50	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
5 to 7 ft.	.25	1.10	2.00	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft.	.30	1.35	2.50	3.50	6.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 2 in. caliper	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 3 in. caliper	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

To be worth planting here, seeds must come from localities with climatic conditions similar to ours. Practically all tree seeds are gathered in Europe or in the south on account of cheaper labor. We must have western varieties of trees, shrubs and plants grown on the plains. It is better to go south on the plains than east of the plains into the woods for seeds. The plains' climate is semi-arid, the woods climate humid.

To Exist Here Trees Must be Inured to Cold and Dry Conditions.



EVERGREEN TREES

"Seedlings" are two, three and sometimes four year old plants that have not been taken from the ground and replanted, but coming directly from the original seed beds.

"Transplants" are those which have been taken up and replanted. Transplanting adds value to the tree by developing an abundance of fibrous roots and makes the tree heavier and more stocky.

Buy Seedling Evergreens. Plant them in beds in your garden. Do not raise the beds. Dig 6 or 8 inch trenches across the bed 8 to 10 inches apart. Plant each trench as dug setting the plants 1 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Double the roots in; do not cut them off; tamp the dirt to the roots, first with the hands and then with the feet. You cannot set them too solid. Shade for a few days by a light covering of straw or hay or a lath screen.

Do not plant in soil too wet, if it is even in the "sticky damp" condition, wait till it dries sufficiently to work without puddling. On the other hand never plant in dry soil. Water thoroughly after planting. Mulch with one inch of sand. Hoe and cultivate freely.

In this way you get your plants cheaply and have them on hand whenever you wish to plant into a permanent location.

Evergreens are the best trees for wind-breaks and are very satisfactory as hedges.

Our evergreens are all first class nursery grown stock. Such stock has never before been offered at so low a price. we can easily sell them to other nurseries at those prices but we prefer that they be planted in our vicinity so we give our neighbors and patrons the first chance to buy.

All orders will be filled from the run of the evergreen beds. No attempt will be made to select the fine colored or fine formed specimens.

We are desirous of seeing wood lots and shelter belts and groves planted generally throughout the state and of having the evergreen, the best of all forest trees, largely planted therein. On this account we make our prices the lowest ever made by any nursery. This will prepare the way for orchards, which we also hope to see on every farm.

If we had no other than our great native Ponderosa Pine, we still could have protection wind-breaks, wood lots, etc. Its social instincts are less than those of any other tree. It grows in perfect contentment alone or in colonies without the presence or assistance of other trees.

FIR—*Abies*

White Fir (*A. concolor*)—One of the hardest and most beautiful evergreens. A native of the western mountains. Its long, soft foliage varieties in color from a delicate light green to a soft shade of blue. A rare and valuable tree.

Prices: The same as for Colorado Blue Spruce. Size 4 to 6 inches. Transplants. See page 19.

LARCH—*Larix*

European (*L. europaea*)—This is a beautiful and rapid growing tree, very valuable

for timber and posts. It should be planted on moist soil. It is a better tree than our American Larch.

See prices on page 19.

PINE—*Pinus*

Austrian (*P. austriaca*)—A stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green and more erect than the Scotch. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch Pine. This and the Scotch Pine are from Europe. The Black Forest of Germany is Austrian Pine. It transplants easily.

Prices same as Scotch Pine. See page 19.



Scotch Pine

Jack Pine—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year where other pines make but one. It is also very hardy and will do well on poor soils. It is desirable for windbreaks or quick shelter and valuable in sandy, poor soils, where nothing else will succeed.

"The Jack Pine which grows so freely over barren lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota and on East to the Atlantic, is a rapid growing tree where found, perfectly hardy and content to grow in any kind of soil. It never makes a large tree, but is of recognized value for windbreaks, especially on light sandy soil where few other trees will grow." Prof. C. B. Waldron, in N. Dak. Exp. Sta., Bul. 88.

See prices on page 19.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*)—One of the hardiest of the European Evergreens. Makes a rapid close growth when young and matures quickly and seldom lasts longer than twenty years on dry soil. It is a good pioneer Evergreen and transplants easily.

See prices on page 19.

Western White Pine (*P. flexilis*)—Native of the mountain ranges and foot hills from Alberta to Western Texas. It is a handsome tree resembling the common White Pine but is of closer growth, with stiffer needles and darker foliage. The Common White Pine cannot endure our intense sunlight and drying winds. This is more or less true of all trees native in humid

climates, and for this reason we grow our native Western varieties. Write for prices.

Western Yellow or Bull Pine (*P. Ponderosa*)—A native of western North and South Dakota, Montana, and the Rocky Mountains. A strong stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no tree in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry exposed situations. At about the time that the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa is in its prime.

It has been the leading windbreak evergreen for more than fifty years and is the most reliable pine for us.

Prof. C. B. Waldron says: "The Ponderosa Pine is noted for its ability to grow in very dry locations having great extremes in temperature. It is said to require only one-sixth as much moisture as the average deciduous tree of the same size. A branch collected in the western part of the state a week ago is still lying upon the writer's desk and the temperature of the office has averaged about ninety degrees. The pine shows no more signs of wilting than does the whisk-broom beside it." N. Dak. Exp. Sta., Bul. 88.

"Among the evergreens that have been tried only three varieties may be placed in the first degree of hardiness, viz: Black Hills and Colorado Spruce and Bull Pine. Jack Pine and Red Cedar may be placed in the second degree of hardiness." 7th An. Rept. Edgely, N. Dak. Sub. Sta.

See prices on page 19.



Colorado Blue Spruce

SPRUCE—*Picea*

Black Hills—A native Dakotan and one of the hardiest of spruces. It is evenly branched, round, compact and rugged. Every one is a specimen tree. There is no more beautiful ornamental tree. Prices and grades same as Colorado Blue Spruce. Page 20.

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens glauca*)—A native of the mountains and foot hills in Colorado and used to the cold and dry conditions peculiar to our climate. The blue specimens are the most attractive and popular of all evergreens. The greens are as good in every respect except color. No evergreen is more hardy or more easily grown. They are all true specimen trees growing to perfect form.

See prices on page 19.

Douglas (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*)—A Rocky Mountain tree found from Alaska to California and reaching its greatest size in Oregon, where it is a gigantic tree often 300 feet high. The late Prof. Green says: "The Douglas Spruce is a fine ornamental tree of graceful proportions, good color, rapid growth, and wonderful hardiness. Probably one of the most valuable evergreens for general planting in Minnesota."

Prices same as Colorado Blue Spruce.

Engelmann's (*P. engelmanni*)—Native in the mountains from British Columbia to New Mexico. It is the most valuable timber tree in the central Rocky Mountain region where it forms extensive forests. In form

and color of foliage it resembles the Colorado Blue so closely that only experts can tell them apart.

Price same as for Colorado Blue Spruce.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*)—A native of Northern Europe and Asia. It is a more rapid grower than any of our native spruces. It has been largely planted in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota and is doing well. Prof. C. B. Waldron in Bul. 88, says: "Norway Spruce are entirely hardy and need only protection from the sun while young, to make them a safe tree to plant. See prices below."

White Spruce (*P. Canadensis*)—A native tree of very wide distribution. It is found in Labrador and Newfoundland, and westward to the Rocky Mountains and north to Alaska. It grows only in cold climates. It is found in the United States from Montana to Maine. It is one of our best and hardest timber trees, excellent for wind-break and beautiful as an ornamental. See prices below.

SPECIAL COLLECTION Two Year Seedling Evergreens.

100 8-12 inch Western Yellow Pine (<i>P. ponderosa</i>)	\$2.00
100 5-8 in. Jack Pine.....	2.00
100 4-6 in. Colorado Blue Spruce.....	2.50
100 6-8 in. White Spruce.....	2.00

Price \$6.00
\$8.50 Value for \$6.00.

PRICE LIST OF EVERGREEN TREES

LARCH - European.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	...	...	...	...	...
1½ to 2 ft.	.35	1.50	2.50	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 3 ft.	.40	1.75	3.00	...	...	...	...	...
3 to 4 ft.	.50	2.00	3.50	...	...	...	...	...

PINE - Jack.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
5 to 8 in.	...	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$7.00	\$12.00	
8 to 12 in.	\$0.15	\$0.60	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	10.00	18.00
1 to 1½ ft.	.25	1.00	1.25	1.75	3.00	5.00	...	...
1½ to 2 ft.	.30	1.25	1.75	2.75	5.00	9.00	...	...

PINE - Scotch—Austrian—All Transplants.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
3 to 5 in.	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	...	...
5 to 8 in.	.15	.50	.75	1.25	2.25	4.00	...	...
8 to 12 in.	.25	1.00	1.50	2.75	5.00	...	...	...
1 to 1½ ft.	.30	1.25	1.75	3.25	6.00	...	...	...

PINE - Western Yellow, or Bull Pine.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
Seedlings; 6 to 8 in.	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$10.00
8 to 12 in.	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.50	2.00	8.00	15.00
Transplants; 4 to 6 in.	.15	.60	.100	1.50	2.75	5.00	...	...
6 to 8 in.	.20	.75	1.25	2.50	4.00	7.00	...	...
8 to 10 in.	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	9.00	...	...
10 to 12 in.	.30	1.25	2.00	3.50	6.00	11.00	...	...
12 to 15 in.	.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SPRUCE - Colorado Blue—Black Hill.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
Seedlings; 3 to 4 in.	...	\$0.30	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	
4 to 6 in.	...	\$0.30	.40	.75	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00
6 to 8 in.	\$0.15	.40	.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	11.00	20.00
8 to 12 in.	.25	1.00	1.50	2.50	4.50	8.00	...	...
Transplants; 4 to 6 in.	.15	.60	1.00	1.50	2.75	5.00	...	...
6 to 8 in.	.25	1.00	1.50	2.50	4.00	7.50	...	...
8 to 12 in.	.40	1.50	2.00	4.00	7.00	12.00	...	...
12 to 15 in.	.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SPRUCE - Norway.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
Transplants; 4 to 6 in.	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$5.00	...	...
6 to 10 in.	.20	.75	1.25	2.50	4.00	7.50	...	...
10 to 15 in.	.25	1.00	1.50	3.00	5.50	10.00	...	...
15 to 18 in.	.30	1.25	2.00	...	...	...	...	...
1½ to 2 ft.	.40	1.75	3.00	...	...	...	...	...

SPRUCE - White.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
Seedlings; 4 to 6 in.	...	...	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	
6 to 8 in.	...	...	\$0.50	1.00	1.25	2.00	5.50	10.00
8 to 12 in.	\$0.15	\$0.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	...	...
Transplants; 4 to 6 in.	...	...	.60	1.00	1.50	2.75	5.00	...
6 to 8 in.	...	...	.75	1.25	2.25	3.50	7.00	...
12 to 15 in.	.25	1.00	1.50	2.75	5.00	9.00	...	...
15 to 18 in.	.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½ to 2 ft.	.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

We Often Pay More for Seeds Than Young Trees Would Cost.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

FLOWERING ALMOND—*Prunus Japonica*

Early blooming, double white or pink. Very pretty and quite hardy. Each 50c.

BUFFALO BERRY—*Shepherdia Argentea*

See small fruits.

BUCKTHORN—*Rhamnus Catharticus*

Very hardy and desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. 12 to 18 in. seedlings, \$8.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000. 18 to 24 in., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 35c. each; \$3.00 per 10.

CURRENT—*Ribes*

Golden (*R. aureum*)—Yellow flowering Current. A pleasing old favorite, blooming freely in May or June. Each, 25c.

DOGWOOD—*Cornus*

Red Bark (*C. Siberica*)—The best red barked shrub we have. Valuable for hedges, or to liven up groups of other ornamentals. White flowers, each, 25c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00.

Variegated (*C. Siberica*)—A slow-growing form of the above. The leaves are green with silver markings, very distinct and attractive. The best variegated leaved shrub we have. Very hardy, likes the sun. Each, 35c.

ELDER—*Sambucus*

Golden (*S. nigra aurea*)—One of our finest golden leaved shrubs. Very valuable for effect in groups. Best in sunny locations. Flowers white; in July. Height, 6 feet at maturity. It makes a gorgeous hedge. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

Cut Leaf (*S. nigra laciniata*)—A new very graceful variety, that is perfectly hardy; very ornamental as a shrub or hedge. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Red-fruited (*S. Pungens crataegus*)—Of stockier growth than the common elder. White flowers followed by red fruits. Each, 25; 10, \$2.00.

HAWTHORN—*Crataegus*

A hardy native that is useful for hedges or as an ornamental. Very attractive when covered with its flat heads or clusters of white and pink flowers maturing into red fruits. 3 to 5 ft., 25c. each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c. each; 5 to 7 ft., 50c. each.

HONEYSUCKLE—*Lonicera*

Manchurian (*L. Ruprechtiana*)—From Manchuria. Strong up-right tree-like, fine in flowing and fruit. Valuable for quick growing ornamental and for hedge. The

best honeysuckle we have. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00; per 10, \$1.75; per 50, \$5.00; per 100, \$9.50.

Oriental (*L. Orientalis*)—Hardy, thrifty and beautiful in fruit and flowers. Same price as above.

Morrow's (*L. Morrowi*)—Flowers pure white changing to yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Very handsome red berries. Same price as above.

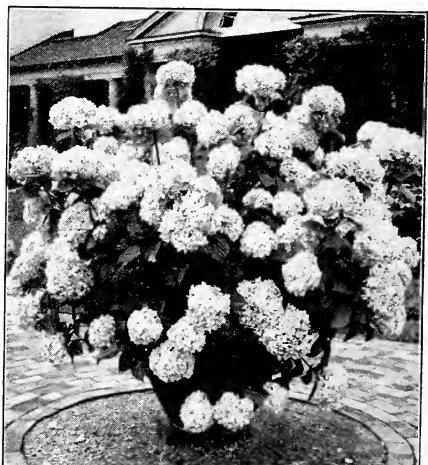
Tartarian (*L. tartarica*)—A popular old hedge plant, flowers fragrant, white, pink and red. Plants 1 to 2 ft., each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

HYDRANGEA—*Paniculata Grandiflora*

Familiar to almost everyone and a universal favorite. It grows from 8 to 10 feet high and from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The blossoms are at first pure white, turning gradually to a delicate pink, hence it grows deeper as the season advances, though the sunset shades to lavender. The blossoms dry like "Everlasting Flowers" and can be kept indoors all winter. We had some doubts as to its hardiness and as to its being able to hold up its immense blooms against the North Dakota wind. But after growing it for four years, we find it hardy and satisfactory and offer it for the first time. Each, 40c.

LILAC—*Syringa*

Large Flowering Purple (*S. vulgaris purpurea*)—A well known popular shrub with beautiful foliage from early spring till late fall. Flowers deep purple. Excellent for hedge. 2 to 3 feet each, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, each, 30c; 4 to 6 feet, each, 40c.



Hydrangea.

Large Flowering White (*S. vulgaris alba.*)—Same as above except that it has pure white flowers. Prices same as above.

NINEBARK—Opulaster

A strong growing native Minnesota shrub. Blooms in clusters of white. June. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

O. Opulifolius aureus—Similar to the Spireas. Very vigorous. One of our best golden foliage shrubs. Does best in sunny places. 6 feet. Very desirable.

Prices: Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.25; per 10, \$2.00.

SNOWBALL—Viburnum

Snowball (*V. sterilis*)—A well known favorite. Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Blooms in the latter part of May and is used extensively for Memorial Day decorations. Flowers are large balls, pure white, born in clusters of 5 or 6. Each 25c.



Spirea Van Houtte

High Bush Cranberry (*V. opulus*)—A very ornamental plant, the foliage being dense and dark green. The flowers which are pure white, hang in large showy clusters in early summer which are followed by scarlet berries that remain on the plant all winter. The fruit is acid in flavor like the Common Cranberry and is highly esteemed for jellies, pies, etc., being fully equal in quality to the low bush or swamp variety. It is extremely hardy, thrives well everywhere, naturally forming well shaped bushy tops with little or no training, has handsome, clean, attractive foliage at all times. On account of the acidity of the fruit, birds will not touch it. Should be planted throughout North Dakota for its fruit. It and the Viburnum Lentago are natives of the state. Price, 25c.

Sheepberry (*V. Lentago*)—5 to 8 feet. A strong growing shrub with slender branches and light green, glossy foliage. The flowers in May and June are creamy white and very fragrant. They are followed by eatable fruits of a bluish black color. Each, 25c.

SNOWBERRY—Symphoricarpos

Snowberry (*S. Racemosus*)—A very beautiful little shrub, native in Northern woods, producing a profusion of small pink flowers in early summer and pretty white waxen berries in autumn. Very pretty and desirable. Each, 25c.

Coralberry. (*S. vulgaris rubra*)—Hardy and graceful for low hedge or ornamental. Fruit red; hangs on all winter. 25c.

SPIREAS

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly, that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

Spirea Van Houtte—The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. Very popular for

ornamental hedges. 15c. Strong two-year, 25c.

Ninebark or Opulifolia.—A strong growing native of Minnesota shrub. Blooms in clusters of white. June 6 to 8 ft. at maturity.

Golden or Op. Aurea.—A variety of the latter. One of our best golden foliage shrubs. Does best in sunny places. 6 feet. Very desirable.

Collosa Alba—A dwarf variety bearing pure white flowers in great profusion.

Billardi.—Flowers in terminal, rose colored spikes from July until frost. Vigorous and hardy. 6 to 7 feet.

Douglas.—Similar to Billardi, but has very downy foliage. Handsome spikes of white flowers in July and August. Hardy and thrifty anywhere. 5 feet.

Tomatosa.—Flowers are deep pink panicles. Good for low places and wild effects.

Sorbiifolia—(Ash-leaved Spirea).—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. A very desirable acquisition to the list. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents.

Tamarix—Tall growing shrub with fine feathery foliage like that of the Juniper, small pink flowers in April or May.

Odessana (Caspian Tamarix.)—Gracefully bending silver-green foliage; with loose racemes of pink flowers, 4 to 6 feet. The latest to bloom. 20 cents. 2 year, by express, 50c.

MOCK ORANGE—*Philadelphus*

Philadelphus (Syringa or Mock Orange)—Undoubtedly one of the best and most popular shrubs. They are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are very sweet-scented, milk-white in most cases, and beautiful for cuttings.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa.)—A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest of the family, in very graceful sprays. Its large white flowers are delightfully scented. May. 35c.

Aureus—A striking shrub of medium size, with golden yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive grouping. 35c.

HARDY VINES

AMPELOPSIS

Engelmann's (A. Engelmanni.)—Similar to the Virginia Creeper only clings to stone, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower, and hardy. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

Virginia Creeper (A. *Quinquefolia*.)—Hardy native, vigorous grower. One of the best for covering porches, walls or unsightly spots. Foliage colors very brilliantly in fall; purple berries. Each, 15c; per 5, 60c.

Beta Grapes.—(See grapes)

BITTER SWEET—*Celastrus*

Scandens

A strong growing native vine of twining habit. Very attractive when covered with orange-colored seed pods, which open late in fall, exposing the red berries. Same price as Ampelopsis.

MATRIMONY VINE—*Lycium Chinense*

A hardy vigorous grower, bears handsome small purple flowers followed by brilliant, scarlet berries. Each, 15c; 5, 60c.

Chinese (*Lchinensis*.)—Hardy, thrifty and beautiful in fruit and flowers. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.

NOTE: All orders for vines amounting to \$1.00 or more sent prepaid.

HERBACEOUS—Perennials

ACHILLEA—The Pearl

Pure white, double flowers with stiff upright stems. Each, 15c.

COLUMBINE—*Aquilegia*

All colors. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Please find enclosed check \$14.00 in full. School yard. They made a remarkably good growth this summer.
Yours truly,

F. G. Thorne, N. D.

Gordonianus—Strong growing, large flowered white; valuable for its late blooming season in July. 35c.

SUMAC—*Rhus*

Beautiful tropical appearing native shrub. Hardy and desirable. Each, 25c.

HARDY SHRUB COLLECTION

- 2 Spirea Van Houtte.
- 2 Purple Lilac.
- 2 White Lilac.
- 2 Cornus Siberica.
- 2 Honeysuckle.
- 2 Snowball.

12 Hardy Shrubs, \$2.00.

GARDEN COLLECTION

- 2 Hop tree, 2 to 4 feet.
 - 1 Lilac, 2 to 4 feet.
 - 2 Bush Honeysuckle, 2 to 4 feet.
 - 2 Caragana, 2 to 4 feet.
 - 2 Golden Elder, 3 to 4 feet.
 - 1 Cut Leaved Elder, 2 to 4 feet.
- Ten best hardy shrubs. Price \$2.00.

PLUME POPPY—*Bocconia*

Hardy and showy. 10c each.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—*Convallaria*

Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped in pretty racemes, and very fragrant. Grows best in shade. "The Lily-of-the-Valley plants are able to take care of themselves, and are desirable for cemetery planting."—Park's Floral Magazine. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

LARKSPUR—*Delphinium*

Flowers deep blue to white. Hardy. 25c each.

BLEEDING HEART—*Dicentra*

A well known favorite. Grows in sun or shade. Came originally from Siberia. It is as hardy as horseradish. Nothing exceeds it in daintiness of either foliage or flower. Blooms all summer. The reliable and appropriate cemetery plant. Each, 15c; 5 for 70c; 10 for \$1.25.

BABY'S BREATH—*Gypsophila*

A rare beautiful flower from the chalk cliffs of England. Height, 30 inches. Each, 25c.

BLANKET FLOWER—*Gaillardia Grandiflora*

Brilliant and striking. Very popular and hardy. 25c.



Tiger Lily

DAY LILY—*Hemerocallis*

H. Flava (Lemon Lily.)—Grows two feet high, flowers are pure yellow and deliciously scented. Price 15c; 5 for 60c.

H. Fulva (Orange Lily.)—Very large flowers. Grows three feet high. Price same as above.

LILY—*Lilium*

L. Tigrinum (Tiger Lily.)—This was brought from China over a century ago.

It is the hardiest and most satisfactory of the lilies. The form *Splendens*, which we grow, is a decided improvement on the type. It grows five to six feet high, and carries twenty-five to thirty large sparsely spotted flowers to the stem. Once planted it takes care of itself and you have it forever. Where orange or red is wanted, nothing is finer or more lasting as a cut-flower.

Price: Large bulbs, 25c; 3 year old bulbs, each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

IRIS

The Iris is the national flower of France, "Fleur de Lis," "Rainbow-Flower." It is perfectly hardy, thrives anywhere. It will clothe your yard with the beauties of the rainbow. Well established plants produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom. The botanist, Prof. Bessey says: "The Iris is trying to be an orchid."

Celestie, Florentina, Josephine, Nymph, Parensis, Sans Souci, Siberian Blue. All choiceest. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

We have also choice mixed Iris, all colors. Each 10c; 10 for 75c.

Rudbeckia "Golden Glow"—The most prolific and satisfactory hardy perennial of all yellow flowering sorts. Grows 5 to 7 feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers are produced on long stems in enormous quantities, and resemble golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. 10c; 75c per 10.

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata (Ribbon Grass)—Green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white. 10c; 75c per 10.

CHINESE BELL FOLWER— *Platycodon*

Flowers profusely all summer. Each 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

POPPY—*Papaver*

P. Orientale (Oriental Poppy.) Mixed, very showy, all colors. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

NOTE: All orders for above flowers amounting to \$1.00 or more will be sent prepaid.

CHOICE PHLOX

Among the hardy perennial plants, no class is of more importance or is more in public favor today than the Hardy Phlox, embracing as they do a wide range of attractive colors while their gorgeous masses of color are unrivaled by any other summer flower. We have eliminated from our collection all inferior sorts and varieties of dull color, and offer only such as are distinct and effective. Many of the sorts which heretofore have been scarce and high priced now offered at popular prices.. All the plants we offer are strong field-grown, and delivery of same can be made at any time after October 1. We have an immense stock.

Alceste—Deep violet, shading almost to blue.

Athis—Deep, clear salmon. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

Coquelicot—The finest and brightest red of all the Phlox; the color is a bright orange-scarlet.

Frau Von Lossburg—Pure snow-white.

Henry Murger—Enormous pure white flowers, with very large, showy, deep car-

mine eye or center; fine florets and trusses; extra.

Independence—An excellent large-flowering early pure white; none better.

La Vogue—A beautiful rose color with large eye of deeper rose color; very attractive.

Miss Lingard—Pearly-white flower, with a very faint pink eye; very remarkable bloomer, producing two to three crops of flowers during the season. Indispensable as a cut flower for florist's use.

Maculata—Tall-growing, many-branched, pyramidal trusses of bright reddish, almost royal purple; the freest and showiest in permanent border, a grand acquisition to the hardy Phlox.

Niobe—The deepest, darkest, richest colored of all Phlox—velvety violet-red with crimson hues; grand trusses.

Richard Wallace—Pure white, with violet

rose eye; large flowers in immense panicles. Too much cannot be said of this variety.

P. Struthers—In our estimation the very best Phlox grown today—it has no faults. Color, clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye; fine large truss. The color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo.



PAEONIES

Paeonies are the most popular of all hardy plants and justly so. There is no other class of plants that has so many desirable qualities and so few objectionable ones. They are easy to grow, hardy anywhere without protection and free from all insect enemies and disease. In color, form and fragrance they equal the rose. They run through all the shades from the purest white, creams, yellow, blush, pink, lavender, scarlet, maroon, and purple. Once they are planted they are there for all time, and each year brings more, larger better colored and formed flowers. They are the flower for the millions and millionaire. Planted singly or in groups or in great masses they will out-rival the rose and dispute its title to Queen of the Flowers. Most people think of the paeonias as grandmother's pineys. Grandmother and her garden never knew the modern paeonia with its sweet fragrance, delicate coloring and beautiful form. It descended from *Paeonia Albaflora*, found native on the cold, wind-swept, starved, barren soil of Siberia. No wonder that in the deep, rich soil of the Northwest, where it grows to perfection it has become the favorite with everybody. We have the largest and finest collection of Peonies of any nursery in the west.

Achille—Delicate flesh or blush white, early. Each, 30c.

Agida—Deep red, early. Each, 40c.

Andre Louries—Late, fragrant, red. Each

Alexandre Dumas—Brilliant pink. Early. Each, 40c.

Charlemagne—Creamy white, large, late. Each, 50c.

Couronne D'or (Crown of Gold)—Immense ball shaped bloom. Each, \$1.00.

Cythee—White. Each, \$1.00.

Edulis Superba—Pink. Each, 30c.

Faust—Red. Each, 50c.

Festiva Maxima.—Grandest of whites. Each, 50c.

Floral Treasure—Pink, fragrant. Each, 40c.

Francois Ortegat—Large, purplish crimson, fine. Each, 40c.

Golden Harvest.—Tricolored, fragrant. Each, 50c.

Grandiflora Alba.—Early white. Each 25c.

Grandiflora Rosea—Even, clear, pink. Each, 25c.

Grandiflora Cornea Plena—Clear flesh, pink. Fine. Each, 50c.

Humei Carnea—Cinnamon scented, pink, large, late. Each, 30c.

James Vick—Brilliant red. Each, 25c.

La Tulipe—White with red tulip like markings on outside of guard petals. Beautiful in bud and in bloom. Each, \$1.00.

L'Esperance—Light pink, fragrant, early, splendid. Each, 35c.

La Sublime—Crimson, large and grand. Each, 50c.

La Coquette—Carmine pink, fine. Each, 50c.

Louis Van Houtte—Brilliant violet red. Each, 40c.

Marechal Vaillant—Deep red, large, late. Each, 50c.

Madame de Verneville—Creamy white, early, very free bloomer, desirable. Each, \$1.00.

Madame Ducel—Pink, bomb shaped, excellent. Each, \$1.00.

Phyrne—Pinkish white, extra fine dwarf variety. Each, 30c.

Princess Helen—Pinkish white, free bloomer, robust. Each, 50c.

Queen Victoria—Standard white. Each, 30c.

Reevesii—Rosy pink, fragrant, fine. Each, 30c.

Rubra Triumphans—Bright crimson, large early. Each, 30c.

Richardson's Rubra Superba—One of the latest and grandest. Each, \$1.00.

Victoria Tricolor—Pink, cream and white, pretty. Each, 25c.

Choice Mixed—Many very fine ones. Each, 25c.

Assorted Double Whites—Each, 20c.

Double Pinks—Each, 20c.

Double Reds—Each, 20c.

NOTE: All paeony orders for 10 or more will be sent prepaid.



ROSES

The rose is the symbol of beauty and fragrance. It is the most loved of all flowers, and it is the most cosmopolitan. Every home-maker, no matter how many roses he may have, always wants more. The rose is grown wherever civilization flourishes.

Rose Rugosa—A perfectly hardy Japanese rose. Valuable as a hedge or border plant or when planted singly or in clumps or shrubbery. Foliage shiny bright green, flowers deep rose, produced in clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn. Blooms all summer. Needs no protection. Has no insect enemies.

Price: 2 year, strong plants, each 40c. per 5, \$1.75; per 50, \$10.00.

Our North Dakota people as a rule, have no time or patience to devote to codling or petting tender varieties of any flower or plant. And as all roses except the Rugosa family are tender and require special care and protection we have not listed them in our catalogue or offered them to our customers. We now list and offer three of the hybrid Rugosa listed and described below:

Blanc de Coubert—Pure white, large, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, exquisitely fragrant, and with foliage of unrivaled richness. It is the first rose to bloom in the spring and continues blooming until severe frost. Makes a perfect low hedge full of bloom all summer.

The Iris is Beautiful and Thrives Everywhere.

Hansa—Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. Blooms in clusters, the buds of each cluster open about the same time looking at a distance like a single rose of immense size.

The above two varieties are as hardy as the Rugosa itself, have its healthy, beautiful rich foliage and bloom from June to November.

Conrad F. Meyer—Clear, silvery pink, very large, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produced singly instead of in clusters. An exceedingly choice rose, but less hardy than the others and needs winter protection. This superb rose is the least hardy of any of the three, but much

easier to grow than the best of the hybrid perpetual roses of which the Paul Neyron and Gen. Jac. belong and it is fully equal to the best of them in all the qualities that make a first class flower.

Prairie Queen (Rosa Setigera).—Is a native of Iowa. It is the only climbing native American rose. Vol. 39, Iowa Hort. Recommended by many growers as being hardy throughout the Northwest and Manitoba. And some even claim it is hardy in Alaska. We do not make any such claims for it. We advise purchasers to carefully protect the tops and roots by a good covering of soil every winter. Price of any of the above roses, each, \$1.00.

Nothing improves a farm like evergreen trees. Unfortunately it is the general opinion among farmers that they are not hardy. The fact is, the native varieties of evergreens are the hardiest trees we have. They are not affected by extremes of cold and heat or by drought. The nature of their foliage is such that they do not give off moisture as rapidly as the broad leaved trees and because of this fact, they require less moisture from the ground and consequently can grow and flourish on high, dry ground where only the tap-rooted deciduous trees can stand. As to hardiness we would list the varieties as follows: Ponderosa, or Bull Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Jack Pine, Douglas Spruce, Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine.

Properly plant any of those varieties of evergreens and when once established in growth they will take care of themselves.

350,000 Ponderosa pine trees were planted in forests near Missoula, Montana last spring.

A Friend—The lady-bug, a small red beetle, with round body and small black spots all over it, sometimes called lady-birds, live on the eggs and larvae of other insects. They are particularly fond of the eggs of the Colorado beetle, the common potato bug, also of the aphis and lice and scale of fruit trees. If you have enough lady-bugs and the weather is warm enough for them to work, it will not be necessary for you to spray your potatoes or your fruit trees.

The natural home and propagating ground of the lady-bug is in the evergreens particularly the pines. This industrious little helper hatches earlier and more abundantly from pine trees than from any other of its known hatching places. S. Dak. 1911, P. 12.

In the older settled states and communities you will find that the farmers who have planted fruits and trees were the successful ones—the ones who stayed on the land and did not want to sell or move to town. This is also true with us. The knowledge and pleasure gained by the growing of trees and fruits has been a great help to them as farmers and the trees and fruits have greatly added to the value of their farms. When such farms are offered for sale, they always find a ready purchaser at a much higher price above other similar farms than the cost of the trees.

Many localities in this state, in western Minnesota, South Dakota and Manitoba show how the country has been transformed from a wind swept prairie wilderness to fruitful fields and beautiful groves and orchards. Those are the localities of high priced farms. The planting of trees gives distinction to the farm and the farmer who plants them.

A. P. Sandies, secretary Ohio Board of Agriculture, says: "We must either re-forest our denuded acres in Ohio or build cyclone cellars to provide safety from the windstorms that are becoming common in this state."

The one price system means that the dealer is willing to keep faith with his customer and that he is telling him the truth. Every one can feel free to deal where goods are plainly marked and where the One Price system prevails.

Every tree, shrub and plant is a living organism. It eats, drinks and breathes. It must be given a chance to do those things. Treat the trees, shrubs and plants as living things. Give them the care you give your garden vegetables and they will live.

The Farm House can be Made as Attractive as the City Home.

NOTES AND GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal cause of discouragement in starting orchards in new countries is the length of time the trees must be cultivated and cared for before they reach bearing age. The farmer becomes discouraged from waiting and ceases caring for the trees and they become the prey of rabbits or mice or are destroyed by stock or in some other way. The one or two year old fruit trees sold by nurseries are merely switches and require four to eight years to come into bearing. It is too long a wait.

The farmer had better pay even five times as much for a transplanted properly pruned five to seven year old tree that should bear the second season—such trees are large enough to be seen when planted in orchard rows and are more apt to be cared for and are far more satisfactory as they will begin bearing before the planter begins to get discouraged from waiting for fruit. Everyone is looking for quick results. The nurseryman gets quick results when he sells the little trees; the farmer when he plants the large ones.

"No plum orchard, however small, should contain less than three or four different varieties, as the plum generally refuses its own pollen, and it may be washed off from any single variety, or be injured by frosts or cold winds, and so result in the failure of a crop"—C. G. PATTER, Iowa.

When Planting tramp the earth solidly about the roots. The roots absorb moisture from the earth by contact. If the earth is loose, too much air surrounds the roots, dries them and prevents their contact with the earth. You must have the earth solid against the roots. The roots cannot go to the earth—it must be brought to them. This may be a repetition but we consider the information vital.

The only tree or plant of any kind that can be relied upon in this climate is one that will endure dry and cold conditions. Practically all tree seed are gathered in Europe or in the South. Those southern grown seeds, or seeds or trees or plants grown under humid conditions will not give satisfaction here. They are also valuable farther south. All seeds, as well as plants and animals, are produced to greater perfection in the North. If walnut, any chestnut or hickory or evergreen or any valuable variety of tree not common in the North is bearing seed do not fail to gather them. Write your nurseryman or seedman with reference to their value.

The Devils Lake Nursery fields are on the ordinary prairie soil. We are the ONE Nursery not located on low, sandy soil or river or creek bottoms. The low, sandy land will force the growth of nursery stock but we think it essential to grow nursery stock that is to be planted on our high prairie land on similar dry prairie ground. A forced growth may save the Nursery Company one, two or more years care of the plants but punky, quick grown stock will not stand our drying winds and intense sunlight or 40 below zero. Native trees, or those grown here from seeds of acclimated trees are the ones that thrive.

Pruning—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres. Trees and shrubs with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones intended for framework of the trees, cut back to within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top of few branches, the pruning need be very light; but where the top is heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. Evergreens seldom require pruning.

After the trees and shrubs are established, the pruning knife should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to cut back straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove the dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing—May be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Buffalo Berry must have full sun and well drained soil.

Russian Olive endures more alkali in the soil than any other tree, our native Green Ash and Box Elder come next in this respect.

The Rose Rugosa endures more alkali in the soil and grows in gumbo better than any other shrub or flower.

Alkali in water will destroy the foliage of any tree, shrub or flower sprayed with it.

Plant willows, Box Elder, Ash, or Elm on the high points. If planted in rows four feet apart and the trees two feet apart in the row they will hold snow enough to irrigate for themselves, and when three to four years planted they will hold enough snow to also irrigate the surrounding crops. Even the little snow held by railway snow fences on the high points has an appreciable affect in irrigating surrounding crops. A fifteen to twenty row windbreak will hold snow enough to irrigate itself and surrounding crops for a long distance on either side.

NOTES AND GENERAL INFORMATION—Continued

This catalogue is our salesman. It states the price of every plant described. We have one price to everyone, and it does not include railway fare, expenses and wages to someone to go to see you and make a deal with you for the nursery stock. Many nursery companies send you descriptive matter and nice pictures of trees and fruit but no price list and afterwards send an agent to negotiate with you for what nursery stock you want. This is an expensive way—for you. If you do not wish to send your order to the nursery direct, then why not make a trip to the nursery yourself, make your own bargain and have an opportunity to see the various kinds of trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, etc., growing in the nursery. If you have the money to spend, why not make the trip yourself to the nearest nursery instead of paying an agent's way from some far off nursery.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided in the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre, will give the number of plants per acre.

Prof. R. M. Dolve, Engineering Dept. N. D. Agr. College, says: "It costs more to sell a binder and collect the pay for it than it does to manufacture the binder." This is true. It costs double as much to sell and collect for trees through agents, as is most generally done now, than to grow the trees. We hope to eliminate this great waste by selling direct. Furthermore, we warrant that trees when sent direct to the purchaser without opening or breaking the bundles, will reach you quicker and in better condition.

Join the State Horticultural Society. Cost \$1.00 per year, and you will receive free the Minnesota Horticulturist monthly, 12 numbers, which will give you more information than you ever received on any subject for one dollar.

NOTE—Our shrubs and plants are all stocky, strong, out-door grown and should not be classed with slender, small, green-house plants offered at low prices by some.

It is estimated that not more than three per cent of the area of farm land in North Dakota is fenced. Livestock cannot be kept in large numbers on farms where not more than three per cent of the land is under fence. Farmers must diversify. They must grow alfalfa and other tame grasses and corn to maintain fertility. Forage crops and corn must be fed to live stock. The era of better farming is coming. Don't wait for its arrival to rush into fencing, at great expense. Divide your farm by rows of trees and when you want to fence nail two by two inch blocks to the trees and tack on your wires. Two to three feet Norway poplars can be used for fence posts three years after planting.

You are invited to visit our Nursery and inspect our trees and Nursery stock of all description.

It is an immutable law known to science and sense that seed origin is the basis of all successful planting. To thrive and be hardy in any climate and soil it is essential that a tree or plant be germinated from seed produced in a similar climate or soil. Our seeds are collected from native trees or from trees grown on high prairie soil under cold and dry conditions.

Our trees are stocky, robust and vigorous. They weigh five times as much as trees furnished by other nurseries of the same species, grade and height.

We carry nothing in storage. We do not cellar our trees. When your order is to be shipped, we take the trees from the ground, count, inspect and grade them under cover, properly pack and ship them fresh from the ground.

Professor Hansen, the great horticulturist and fruit breeder of South Dakota, said at Minnesota horticulturalist meeting: "I want to give this optimistic message; within this generation it will absolutely be possible to raise an abundance of the choicest fruit in the world right here in the Northwest. I mean that apples, plums, cherries, pears and even peaches are coming."

It is worth considerable to have fruit trees that will bear three to four years earlier than the fruit trees usually planted. It is also of value to you to plant fruit trees that have been transplanted and grown for three years in nursery row in soil similar to your own and that have shown themselves hardy and vigorous enough to survive the transplanting and endure our cold winters and hot dry summers. Transplanting always makes the trees or plants more stocky and vigorous and keeps the fibrous and feeding roots close under them. Those are the trees that make good. They are the best varieties and have all the good qualities of well grown properly cared for fruit trees.

Prof. Hansen of South Dakota says: "Fruit culture is an interesting study and one worth your while, both financially and as an essential factor in home-making. The free use of good fruits will save doctor bills and keep you in vigorous health. Flowers and ornamentals of all kinds should be looked upon as essential in the surroundings of an ideal farm home. A good grove of trees adds immensely to the value of your farm, while flowers and ornamental shrubs in the garden will appeal to and enrich the soil as well as add to the value of your place."

Dr. Sanders, director Can. Exp. Farms, says: "The protective influence of a forest growth is about 50 feet for every foot in height. Trees 15 feet in height protected grain from a very violent storm for 750 feet while beyond that the grain was thinner and thinner and a little farther on the whole crop was entirely wiped out by the force of the wind." Proceedings 4th annual meeting Can. Forestry Ass'n.

NOTES AND GENERAL INFORMATION—Continued

A committee of the Sixth Dry Farming Congress, appointed to investigate "THE WORK OF TREE PLANTING AS DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE FARMER, in a lengthy well prepared report recommended the planting of trees for the following purposes: "1. To establish windbreaks and shelter belts to protect his fields, garden, crops, orchards, stock and buildings. 2. To establish plantations of a more extensive nature for the purpose of producing fuel, fencing material and other timber so frequently needed on the farm. 3. To add to the comfort of his home by providing surroundings of a restful and beautiful character, which can be secured in no other manner than the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers."

Dr. J. H. Worst, director N. Dak. Exp. Sta., in an address at sixth annual Dry Farming Congress, said: "If we had a row of trees every mile there would be no destructive blizzards, no more hot winds. The very timber that would grow would be worth ten times the amount of the time and labor necessary to bring them to maturity. The birds that would nest in their branches would destroy insects that otherwise would destroy property worth many times more than the cost of those trees, while every leaf would be absorbing heat and making the air more humid. In this simple and comparatively inexpensive manner we could cure that great evil known as "hot winds"

Mr. D. F. McLaughlin, of Cando, tells of a grove on his land saving a crop of flax in the spring of 1911 on the windward side of the grove. In this case the wind when reaching the grove must have been arrested and held until a triangular space extending a long distance to windward became filled with dead air held in place by the pressure of the wind passing over it and causing the moving current to raise from the ground level long before coming to the grove. Or, the damage may have been done in the wake of the wind by the pulling effect of the wind on the soil and the grove raising the wind prevented the pulling effect.

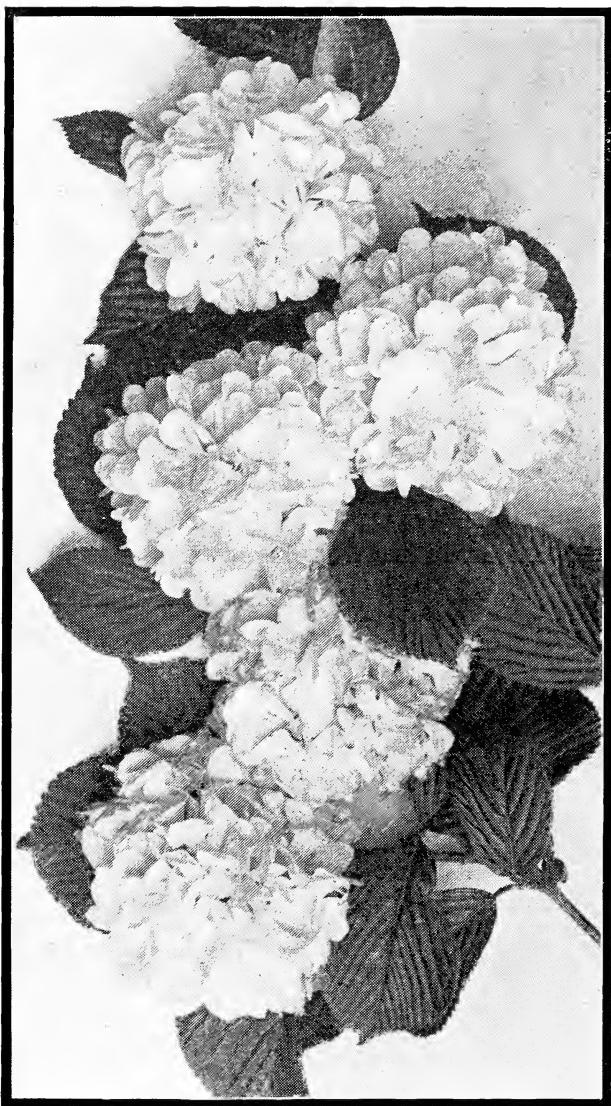
In its Sept., 5th, 1912 edition the Grand Forks Herald calls attention to the possibilities for fruit raising in this state and cites instances of profitable crops of small fruits.

O. D. Center, the Better Farming expert, says: "The people of North Dakota have relied on seed corn growing in other states. This corn has been produced under different conditions and different soils, and in areas where there has been a longer growing season. Naturally it has not done well when brought under new conditions and a shorter growing season. For these reasons we have failed to realize the greatest possibilities in the corn crop. Whether corn in this state shall become an important factor as a farm crop depends upon the one word—seed. All other factors are present."

A writer in Vick's Magazine sums up the virtues of the Peony as follows: "No flowering plants capable of enduring our northern winters are more satisfactory than the peonies. Massive, without being coarse, fragrant, without being pungent, grand, without being gaudy, various in form and color, beyond the possibility of being successfully superseded, they stand in the first rank of hardy flowers."

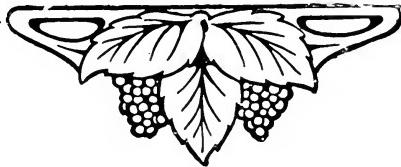
G. P. Warber in Minnesota Horticulturalist says: "Does it pay? Look at the typical prairie farm, without windbreak or plantings of any kind about the farmstead. Such a farm may be productive, and the people operating it may live in a well furnished house, yet such a place can never be called a true home. That farmer is merely "putting up" with those surroundings until he has accumulated enough money to withdraw into some village, there to live. Man's soul is so constituted that he can not find his ideal in such handmade surroundings, for even the most untutored person has a yearning for the sweets of life and a longing for some of the beauties of nature. We must give heed to this inborn love of the amenities of life. Unless we can make life on the farm more attractive, and unless we can put there such attractions as will overcome the dazzling glare and lure of city life, the problem of keeping the youth on the farm will not be solved. It is for this reason mainly that I make a plea for the home orchard. In order to bring back a love of country life, in order to bring the pursuit of agriculture and life in the country back to its ancient state of dignity, we must have the aid of the old home orchard. It is indeed the chief thing that will go to make future farm life, as Socrates described it two thousand years ago: "The most comfortable pursuit for man's servants; the most delightful to his wife; the most attractive to his children; and the most pleasing and gratifying to himself and his friends."

A Trial will Convince You that Our Trees are the Only Ones You can Afford to Buy.



SNOWBALL

(See page 21.)



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What Our Customers Say. Some of the Testimonials Sent Us

Devils Lake Nursery

Devils Lake, North Dakota

John W. Maher, Pres.

Henry Hale, Sec. and Treas.



Evergreen Arbor

Every one of the trees you sent me this spring is alive and in the healthiest possible condition. I attribute this almost solely to the fact that the trees were alive when shipped, something not always the case in imported nursery stock in North Dakota.

The day will come, and I hope very soon, when Dakota fields will be divided into smaller areas and each division well surrounded by windbreaks, an economic necessity in the Dakotas and the greatest obtainable improvement in living conditions. The opportunity of procuring live, acclimated nursery stock for such purposes, near the place of planting, is of the greatest possible assistance towards producing fields well protected from the destructive winds. In possessing this opportunity in your splendid nursery, the territory adjacent to Devils Lake is very fortunate. I will always be interested in the growth and success of your enterprise.

Very truly,

—HOWARD WHIPPLE, Portland, Ore.

I received the trees in due time and everyone grew. The Golden Willow cuttings are growing very fast, some are 40 inches high. I thank you for the Diamond Willow cuttings which are very nice. The Raspberries grew every one and I have picked nice fruit on them this, the first summer.

Yours truly,

—PETER O. ASHEIM, Ambrose, N. D.

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

I am pleased to advise you through the trees I got from you and also the shrubbery has done well. I also set out over fifty trees this spring and only one died. It is said that I have the best garden that there is in this part of the State. A part of the credit goes to your good offices for which I thank you.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS T. HAMILTON, Maxbass, N. D.

The iris, peonies, etc., which you sent me last fall grew and nearly all bloomed this summer. Yours were the nicest roots I have ever received from any nursery.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. CHAS. G. KOPS, Lawton, N. D.

Received the trees you sent me all O. K. this evening and have them all buried and covered up in good shape. We certainly appreciate your kindness in sending us the iris, astilbe and the Nodding Willow's grass. We will do our best to make everything grow next summer.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. MCINTYRE, Wolford, N. D., Oct. 11, 1912.

Please find enclosed my check for \$61.85 for the fruit trees recently purchased from your Nursery.

I wish at this time to say to you that every tree was perfect and they make other fruit trees of like variety that I purchased some time ago from an outside Nursery look like switches. I personally took charge of setting out the trees that I purchased from you and I do not need any warrant that they will live. I appreciate very much your personal selection of those trees.

Yours very truly,
—C. M. FISHER.

Devils Lake, N. D.

I am in receipt of your catalogues and am pleased with its contents. If you can deliver the material that you have advertised in good condition at your prices, you ought to work a revolution in the setting out of trees and shrubs in this state.

You may depend upon a small order from us this spring.

Yours very truly,

L. R. WALDRON, Supt. Dickinson Sub. Experimental Station, Dickinson, N. D.

The trees and bushes are a com-fair. All are living except the black walnut. We think the package was the best prepared for shipping of any nursery package we ever saw. They could not help but grow, except the black walnut which our hortist thinks were dead before shipped. But no matter. Don't try to replace it. The others were all

timidly transplanted in olive

enough better than we expected to make up for it.

R. SAYRE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

The trees you sent were all O. K. We had a dry June and July but it did not kill any of the trees. I will order more next spring.

Yours truly,

—C. L. PETERSON, Maddock, N. D.

All stock done well. 230 out of the 300 evergreens planted lived. They did not have a No. 1 chance as man plowed snow under which let ground settle in spots.

—CHAS. R. FARIS, Stilwell, N. D.

I received the trees in due time and should have acknowledged the same sooner, but have been busy getting these and other consignments planted. They came in most excellent shape and I feel that if they do not grow it has not been your fault. I certainly appreciated the manner in which they were put up.

With the abundant rains that we have had since they were replanted, I see no reason why any of them should fail to grow. I also appreciate your courtesy in the extra plants and shrubbery included.

Very truly yours,

—LEWIS T. HAMILTON, Maxbass, N. D.

Thanks very much for the shipment and we trust that next spring we will be able to place an order for more trees with you.

—MRS. MATT MCKNIGHT, Mandan, N. D.



Ponderosa Pine in North Dakota Bad Lands

The shipment of trees reached me in fine condition on the 27th of last month and were planted the 28th. Eight days later, I went out to see them and was amazed at the growth they had made in so short a time. Every one is alive and doing well which is surprising on account of the short time they have been in the ground.

I know it from my experience in Devils Lake, that country is very fortunate in having your nursery located so close to the place of planting. I hope the people take advantage of being able to procure nursery stock at home, and plant largely, for the country certainly needs it.

With best wishes for a good year, I am very truly,

—HOWARD WHIPPLE, Portland, Oregon.

I want to thank you for the trees and currant bushes which you sent to our college. They arrived in good condition and were at once planted by our gardener. They seem to do well.

Very truly yours,

—B. H. KROEZE, President Jamestown College, Jamestown, N. D.

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

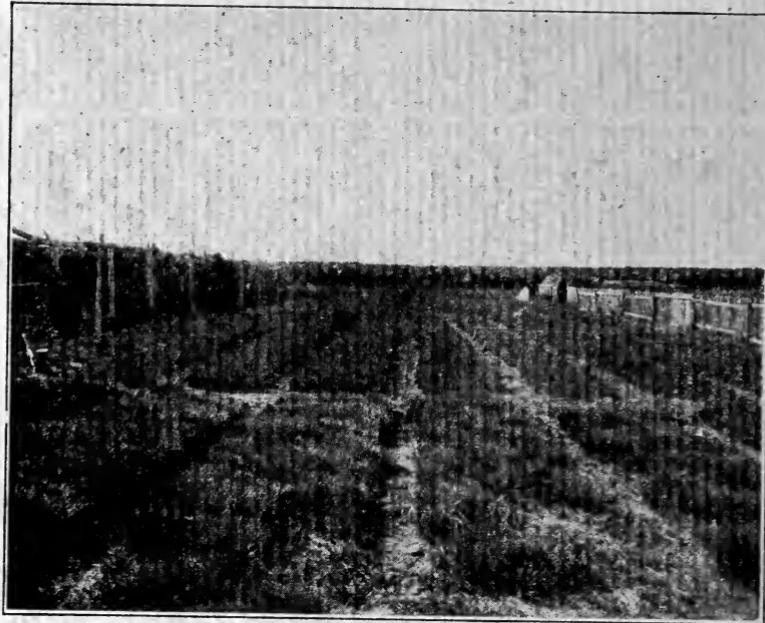
I received my tree order on the 16th and they were in good shape. I think nearly all will grow now as we are having so much rain.

Many thanks for the "gratis" you sent me. I am sure to have some pretty flowers in the future.

Yours truly,

—ERNEST NORELL, Maddock, N. D.

If the right kinds of Evergreens are planted and they are given intelligent care, they are the hardiest and most satisfactory trees for North Dakota. Two rows of them with trees eight feet apart in the rows breaking joints make a good wind break, shutting off the cold winter winds when grown to the same extent as though you had moved your farm two to five hundred miles south. Our native Ponderosa or Bull Pine, Jack Pine and White Spruce, and Colorado Blue Spruce and Black Hills Spruce are as much at home here as our native Box Elder. Transplants one foot high, when once established, will grow almost as fast as the Box Elder.



Evergreen Seed Beds

We have them by the million and sell them at prices never before made to retail buyers. They are the trees for this country. Plant them for shelter, for ornament, for profit. Two rows of them on two sides of your farm will double its value.

The cuts showing Ponderosa Pine growing in the Bad Lands in North Dakota are from photographs by Mr. C. Wedge, a Minnesota horticulturalist. See his excellent recommendation of this pine tree in article in Minnesota Horticultural Report 1911 in which he says: This tree (Ponderosa Pine) unlike all the others of the plains does not have to hug the shelter of the ravines and water courses in order to stand the rigors of the plains, but away up in full sweep of every wind that blows, stands upright and defiant, enduring the torrid heat of summer and the Arctic cold of the North Dakota winters.

Surely if Nature can plant and grow this tree in such situations we should succeed in growing it on our fertile fields.

Come to Devils Lake Nursery and see the Ponderosa Pine and the other trees, fruits, shrubs, flowers, etc., etc., growing therein.

SMALL FRUITS



Field of Sunbeam Raspberries

"We have raised small fruits for more than twenty years and they bring more money per acre than garden vegetables."

—F. J. Tenney in Weekly Market Growers Journal.

Plant a row of raspberries eight to ten feet east or south of your outside row of willow snow catchers. The snow drift will furnish the winter protection needed by the raspberries. Plant raspberries two to three feet apart in the row and the rows eight feet apart.

Currants and gooseberries are hardy and productive. Like raspberries, they have a long fruiting season. They furnish delicious and healthful food at a very slight cost for starting the plantation and keeping it cultivated. The planting will last indefinitely if weeds and grass are kept down and the old wood is cut out. They will go far to solve the high cost of living problem, as all of them not used can be canned or made into jelly, or sold in the market.

Small fruits, and all fruits for that matter, want well cultivated, well drained soil. Shallow cultivation should be given frequently enough to keep out all grass and weeds and keep a dust mulch to retain moisture. Old canes should be cut out every fall or spring and too many young ones should not be allowed to grow. Six to eight canes are enough in any bush. For bearing fruit four to five three year old canes are sufficient and to renew the bush not more than three new canes should be allowed to grow.

The currant, gooseberry and raspberry are native of northern latitudes only. They will not thrive in the south. Every family should have enough of them to supply the table during the fruiting time and to furnish canned fruit and jelly during the balance of the year. There is no easier way to reduce the grocery bill. The doctor bill may also be reduced by their use.

Every family should have:

- 25 to 100 raspberry bushes
- 10 to 30 currant bushes
- 10 to 30 gooseberry bushes

We have a large stock of small fruits all propagated from plants that have thrived with us for five years without protection of any kind. We have taken the

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

loss of the weak ones and now have only reliably hardy small fruits, grown in our nursery on prairie soil which we offer at a less price in most cases than we paid for the mother plants at wholesale. And in the case of the Carrie gooseberry and Sunbeam raspberry at one-half what they cost us wholesale.

C. M. Yegge, at South Dakota Horticultural meeting, says: "If I wanted to go into the raspberry business to grow them to sell, I would not be afraid to plant an acre or two or three acres of Sunbeam, just as many as I felt able to handle. I believe it is the best red raspberry we can grow." And at the same meeting Prof. Hansen said: "The Carrie gooseberry will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that. It is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our short list of gooseberries."

Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota, says also: "Currants and gooseberries should be among the very first plants set in the prairie garden. The plants should be given thorough cultivation and manured with well rotted manure every year.



Three year old Currants

Wood ashes and soap from the family washing will all be beneficial, as those plants appreciate heavy feeding. They are easily raised and are perfectly hardy without winter protection."

The birds like a change of diet. And after eating insects and weed seed all season they appreciate the taste of fruit. They like wild fruits better than cultivated fruits. To gain their help and co-operation and increase their numbers we should plant some of the wild fruits that are delicious foods and as acceptable as sauces and pies as the tame fruits. We should plant liberally of them for ourselves and for the birds.

As the wild fruits are absolutely hardy and will grow in the most exposed places they can be planted around the other small fruits for shelter to protect them from the hot winds of summer and the cold winds of winter and spring.

The Juneberry, wild cherry, buffalo berry, highbush cranberry, and others are so desirable as fruits and as ornamental trees and shrubs that they are propagated in the nursery, and we sell them cheaper than they can be gathered in the woods.

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

Plant a row of them on the north, south and west of your small fruits and garden. Nothing else could be planted that will make a better or more ornamental shelter or that will give a better return for the ground they occupy. Plant a row of raspberries south of the north row and east of the west row of wild fruits where the snow drifts will protect them. In such location you can grow any variety of raspberries you wish.

One acre in orchard and small fruits if cultivated as corn or potatoes are cultivated even with the most indifferent care and management should pay better than any other acre on the farm. It pays in the money value of the foods produced, in the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing the trees and bushes grow and produce fruit and in the love of home engendered by the interest taken in the care of the fruits and the pleasure of their possession.

The average farmer is satisfied when he realizes \$12.00 to \$15.00 per acre as gross receipts for an acre of wheat. No orchardist or small fruit grower would be satisfied with the return from one acre that would not net him three to five times the farmer's gross receipts from an acre of wheat.



Carrie Gooseberry

tree is 11-16 to 1 inch caliper and 5 to 7 ft. high. The standard 3 to 4 ft. tree is always less than 1-2 inch caliper. Any of those are but switches at best. They have not sufficient vigor to stand in orchard rows in this severe climate.

Gov. Burke in an address on Conservation at Chautauqua said: "Trees mean much. They not only furnish wood for fuel and timber for manufacturing purposes but they also influence climate, the flow of streams and temper the winds, cooling them in summer and warming them in winter. In Germany the law requires that when a tree is cut down another must be planted to take its place."

Prof. Hansen, the well known Horticultural explorer says: "Horticulture is an interesting study and one worth your while, both financially and as an essential factor in home-making. The free use of good fruits will save doctor bills and keep you in vigorous health. Flowers and ornamentals of all kinds should be looked upon as essential in the surroundings of an ideal farm home. A good grove of trees adds immensely to the value of your farm while flowers and ornamental shrubs in the home garden will appeal to and enrich the soul as well as add to the value of your place."

The memories of the orchard and the garden and melon patch cling longest to those who leave the farm and are strong factors in holding the young people on the land.

Keeping fruit trees four to five years in the nursery is not the way to make money—but it makes trees. The way to make money is to sell you one year trees, and never older than two years. The best two year

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA



AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH.

American Mountain Ash.

A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota. A perfectly hardy round headed beautiful lawn tree, very graceful. It is loaded with red berries in fall and winter, which add to its beauty and attracts birds.

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that I have this date examined the Nurseries and Stock of The Devils Lake Nursery, and found the same to be free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

C. B. WALDRON.

Dated August 29th, 1912, at Devils Lake, North Dakota.

NORTH DAKOTA NURSERY LICENSE.

The Devils Lake Nursery having complied with the North Dakota Nursery Inspection Laws is hereby authorized to sell and deliver in North Dakota, trees, plants and nursery stock for the year ending September 5, 1913.

C. B. WALDRON.

Dated August 29th, 1912, at Fargo, North Dakota.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PLANTING GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA

Evergreen and Deciduous Windbreaks for the Western Prairies

Windbreaks are necessary to enable us to raise more and better live stock, to grow more fruit, to conserve the fertility of the soil and do better farming. In a word, they are necessary to make farming more profitable and farm life more enjoyable.

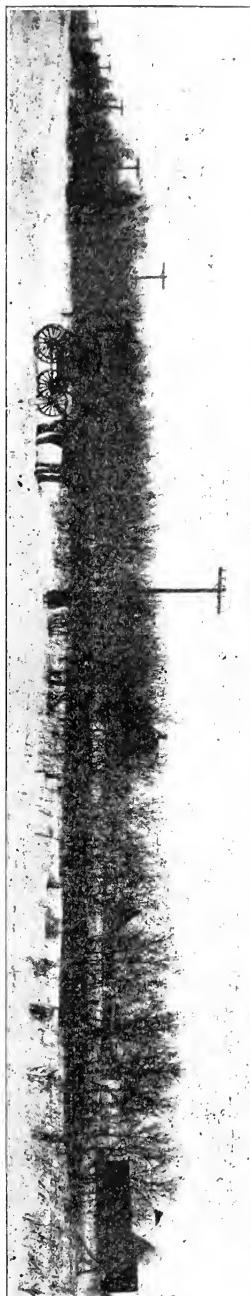
The thoughtful home builder will provide a shelter against the wintry storms by a judicious and careful planting of evergreens. Two rows of evergreens planted so as to break joints will give more protection against the cold, wintry winds than ten rows of deciduous trees, while four rows of these trees will make an impenetrable wall, through which no wind can blow. In the dead of winter, when all deciduous trees are bare and leafless, the evergreen stands forth in its magnificence—an ornament as well as a shelter. It is thriving and arrayed in all its beauty when all other trees are barren and dormant. It is equally valuable in protecting us against our summer siroccos. A few rows of evergreens are as good as numerous rows of deciduous trees, because of the density of their foliage from the surface of the ground upward.

VARIETIES TO PLANT

The varieties to plant in consideration of their hardiness and value are as follows: First, is our native Western Yellow or Bull Pine, the *Ponderosa*. This tree defies drought and cold and the hot winds and burning sun, and grows singly equally as well as in solid or mixed plantings, the Jack Pine, the Colorado Blue, the Douglass, the Black Hills, the Englemani, the White and the Norway Spruces, and the Austrian and Scotch Pines are likewise very satisfactory in shelter belt plantations.

In my shelter belt of deciduous trees for the field I would always have the outer row on the South or West. For this row I would plant Caragana, Buffalo Berry, Russian Olive, Wild Cherry, Juneberry, Wild Plum, Thornapple or Willow. These limb from the ground up, are absolutely hardy and will protect the balance of the shelter belt from the drying winds and sun. The next row would be of Carolina or Norway Poplar or White Willow to supplement the shelter for the remainder of the belt by carrying it high above them and assisting them to come up quickly. Next I would have four to six rows of native Green Ash, White Elm, Silver Maple, Black Walnut, European Larch, Hackberry, or Wild Black Cherry, alternating or following each other until at least eighteen rows are planted, making with the two rows to the outside, twenty rows in the shelter belt. Less than twenty rows of deciduous trees will not make a complete shelter belt, that

Windbreak on J. W. Maher's Homestead



DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, N. D.

will protect itself from sun and wind and snow and at the same time quickly establish forest conditions, hold snow enough to carry it through dry seasons, and rapidly tower up into high growing trees, having a far-reaching effect as a protection to the field.

If the shelter belt is designed to protect the home buildings and stock, plant the same number of rows and the same varieties in the same manner, with the exception that the North and West should be the outside and that this row should be trained as a hedge or limbed to the ground. The native fruits above mentioned, which are valuable in the home and as food for the birds, might advantageously be transferred to the inside of the planting, at least as to the North wing of the belt. It would be well also to plant for a snow catcher, two rows of Willows six or eight rods to the north and west of, and parallel with the main planting. The intervening space could be used for orchard, garden or meadow.

HOW TO PLANT.

Close planting causes the trees to shoot straight up and make tall trees, instead of letting them limb out and remain low. For example, the Elm is inclined to waste itself in limbs unless planted closely, but when so planted it stalks up as well as other trees.

In planting, plow deep furrows, going two or more times in the same furrow if necessary. Hold the tree erect in the furrow and draw the earth from each side with the feet and tramp it solid about the tree until the roots are well covered. The balance of the earth to fill the furrow can be better worked in gradually when cultivating the trees. When using small trees, each man should plant 2,500 trees in ten hours by this system and do better planting than if done with a spade. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the trees two feet apart in the row. This gives each little tree eight square feet in which to grow. This is ample room until the tree attains a height of twelve to fifteen feet, when Nature herself will begin to thin the planting or the owner can cut out the weaker trees for poles or firewood, or to transplant or sell.

A man who digs the holes with a spade and plants 75 to 100 trees feels that he has done a day's work. He had much better dig the holes with a team and plow and plant 2,500 to 3,000 trees a day into a furrow; he will find it much easier and a better done day's work. Young trees can be bought by the thousand for but little outlay and two men can easily plant 5,000 trees in a day. Any farmer can profitably spend a few days each spring planting trees. The time required to cultivate them during the season is of no consequence, as they can be cultivated each time the potatoes or garden is gone over. Two seasons' cultivation will be sufficient when the trees are closely planted, and after that the trees will shade the ground and care for themselves. Before one realizes it, he has a grove that will take care of itself and ever after be a source of pleasure, satisfaction and profit.

If the outlay for small trees is too much, prepare your ground as for a garden and get Poplar and Willow cuttings from your neighbor or from a nurseryman, mark your ground with a corn marker, insert the cuttings one foot apart in the marks, setting them as solid as possible and leaving one bud exposed and cultivate them thoroughly for three or four years. These Poplars and Willows will make very effective windbreaks in a short time, as they are the most rapid growing trees we have during their first years of growth. There is no excuse for sitting around and complaining about the treeless appearance of our farms. Trees are not expensive. If five to ten dollars per 1,000 for little trees is too much, then get the cuttings at two to three dollars per 1,000 or cut them yourself in your neighbor's shelter belt.

Railway corporations find that shelter belts are cheaper and more effective than snow fences and at the same time that they are valuable for the timber produced and as an attractive improvement to their property.

I am trying to point out the best way to plant trees, the easiest way and the cheapest way. And I plead for their planting. There are no improvements

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, DEVILS LAKE, N. D.

you can make on the farm that will yield such valuable and rapid returns upon the investment. This is because the shelter belt will constantly add to the value of the farm and because the cost of the trees and their planting is so small.

We pioneers have neglected to plant shelter belts and still remain idle discussing the subject, while the winds, year after year, mow down our young crops, shell the ripened ones and blight the growing ones. The snow piles around our houses and barns and buries the hay stacks and the "North Wind" doesn't feel as though it were "tempered to the shorn lamb." However, the shelter belt will temper the "North Wind" to your profit and to the comfort and pleasure of your household and barnyard occupants.

EFFECT ON SOIL MOVEMENT.

Furthermore, the winds and waters are carrying away the soil from our fields and robbing them of their humus and depositing this soil so carried away, with its humus and richness, in the low places that are covered with grass, and in the groves and shelter belts. Wherever the ground is covered, this covering retains the drifting soil and fertile humus and the bare ground is robbed by the winds and waters to the benefit of the ground that is covered. Moreover, the grasshoppers and the bugs and the grubs and worms are becoming altogether too numerous. We need to encourage our friends, the birds, by furnishing them food and shelter and nesting places, so that they can raise more birds to work for us and protect us from the plague of locusts and devouring insects.

The shelter belt has not only its esthetic side, which is not to be despised, but also its practical side, and I believe we have done without its protection much longer than we should have, to our great damage and discomfort, and that out of sheer necessity we must plant it.

Shelter belts prevent the moving and carrying away of humus and the other most fertile constituents of the soil. They capture and hold the humus and fertile soil which is carried away from the neighboring lands. These losses and accretions are not inconsiderable. We have the upland and the bench and the bottom, the sandy piece and the clayey piece; all due mostly to the action of wind and water in transferring the soil or its constituent parts. They take from one place and give to another.

The high winds and the torrential rains on the plains cause a much greater soil movement than that which takes place in our humid sections, where the velocity of the wind is not so great, the rain storms less furious, and the earth's surface more moist and better covered by vegetation. There are also great losses throughout the Eastern states, where the forest clearings are large, and we find that the thoughtful agriculturalist is protecting his holdings by shelter belt plantings of trees and by terracing his land, leaving strips of grass to hold the soil.

On the Azore Islands the lands are divided into narrow strips and protected against the winds by high stone walls, supplemented by rows of tall trees. Crop raising was found to be too hazardous without this protection.

The lands for many miles around Mount Vesuvius are fertilized by the imperceptible deposits of dust and ashes carried to them by the atmosphere and winds.

Another remarkable illustration of the transference of soil by the elements is found in the ancient city of Rome, which was originally situated on seven hills. These hills are not so noticeable at the present time and the excavations in the Forum, which is situated in a valley, shows that the ancient street level was more than thirty feet below the present street level. Such has been the result of the unsettled and changing surface of the soil. Similar cases are found in all the old countries.

Conservation of the Soil

On the plains the soil movement by the action of wind and water is so great that the saving and conserving of the soil, itself, amply pays for the shelter belt. It pays to keep the fertile elements of your own soil; and if your neighbor "throws his to the wind" it pays to capture and add them to the "leeward" of your shelter belt.

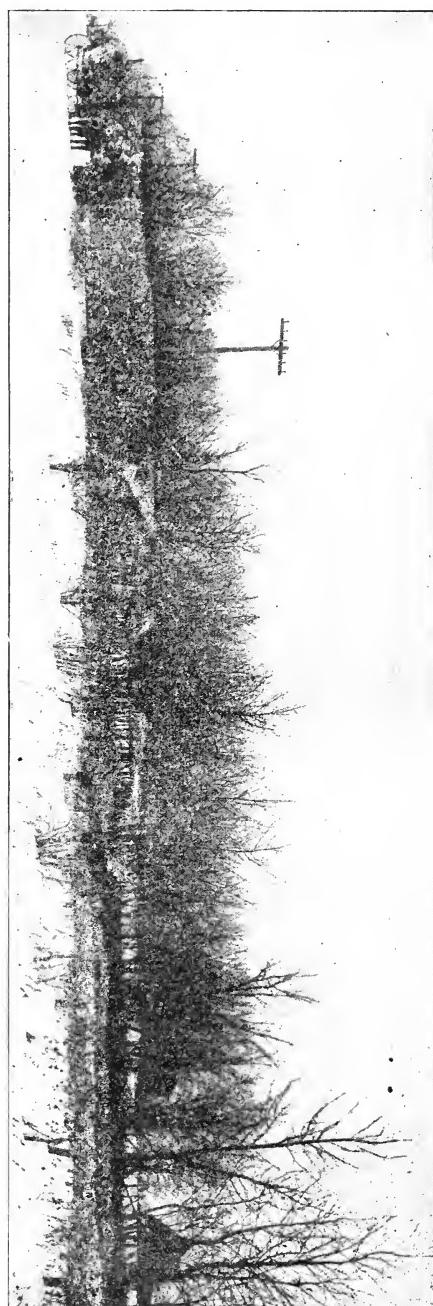
We are trustees only, for the time being, of the small portion of Mother Earth to which we each hold title and we are by right and conscience bound to transmit it unimpaired to the next holder. The conservation of the fertility and productiveness of our portion is a subject to which we should all give careful thought and study, and it is a subject, also, for the thoughtful attention and study of our statesmen and lawmakers.

One of the greatest oversights of the early settlers on the prairies was their failure to plant shelter belts and groves. The few that were planted have proven to be the best investment made by those who planted them, and this, too, whether they retained or sold the land. A land purchaser will gladly pay well for the grove or shelter belt, and in almost every instance will take the land so improved at its additional value much more readily than he will the land barren of trees at any price.—(Paper by John W. Maher, read at Minnesota Horticulture Meeting, 1911.)



Native Ponderosa Pine growing on barren hill-top in Bad Lands

Another View of the Same Windbreak





ORDER SHEET

All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention; it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once. In every case where possible it is advisable to forward goods early if ground is not in condition to plant, or you are not ready to plant, bury the nursery stock or heel it in, in shade of barn or other building.

To DEVILS LAKE NURSERY, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

NAME

POSTOFFICE

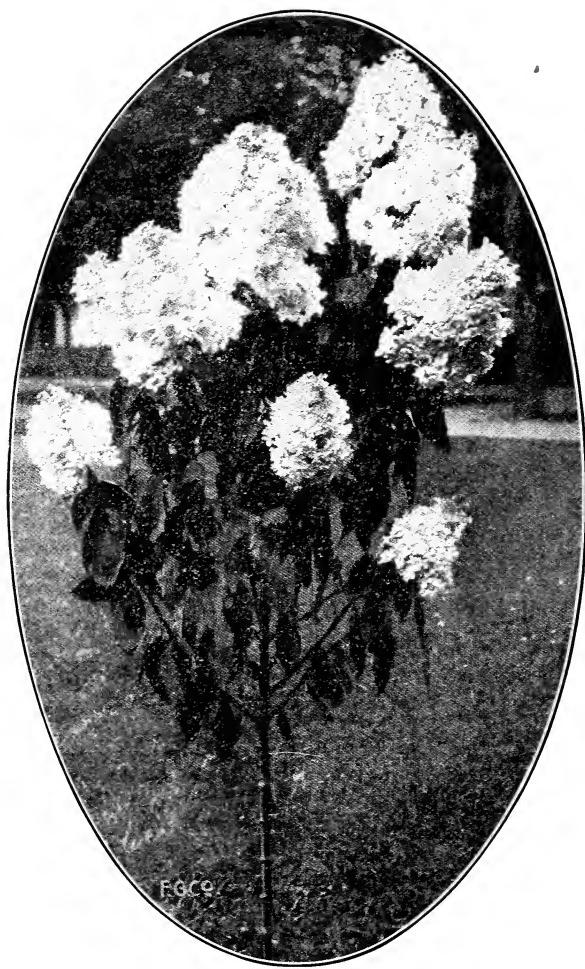
COUNTY

STATE

DO NOT WRITE LETTER ON THIS SHEET



NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR



F.G.C.

HYDRANGEA

(See page 20.)